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Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO 13,766. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

M'LAUGHLIN BOSS AGAIN

To Willoughby Street Runs the Gang as in the Days of Old.

EVEN REGULARS ARE DISGUSTED

Harmony Destroyed by the Man to Whom Defeat Was Not a Lesson That Lasted.

PLAN TO TEACH HIM ANOTHER ONE

If His Candidate Jenks Does Not Decline, Reformers Have a Plan That Will Defeat Him.

"Boss" Hugh McLaughlin is again thrusting himself to the front as the leader of the so-called "regular" Democracy of Kings County, and is trying to force upon the party the same policy which two years ago led to disastrous results. In every possible way he is trying to defeat the efforts of decent Democrats to bring about harmony in Democratic ranks, and, to the amazement and disgust of Democrats sincerely desirous of reform in the organization, his leadership is accepted by many who professed to have cast him aside.

Those who thought they were rid for good and all of the old spoilsman are grievously disappointed, and there are already heard, even in the ranks of the regulars, loud murmurs of discontent and disgust.

Down at 9 Willoughby Street, which has long been the recognized headquarters of the "boss," everything yesterday was just as it used to be in the days of the shameless triumph of the "ring." Surrounded by his political lieutenants and sycophants, Hugh McLaughlin sat in the auction room like an oracle, letting monosyllables of wisdom fall from his lips. When referring to the reform organization, which refused in convention to accept his candidate, Almet F. Jenks, for Justice of the Supreme Court, the "boss," according to a Brooklyn newspaper, said, in his coarse way:

"These gentlemen have stuff to sell. They want a big price for it. We won't buy."

Boss" McLaughlin is not in the habit of calling political opponents "gentlemen." It is possible, however, that defeat and reflection may have chastened somewhat his political vocabulary.

Another newspaper quoted "Boss" McLaughlin as having asked the delegates to the "regular" Judiciary Convention, who consulted with him Wednesday as to the advisability of nominating Mr. Jenks in opposition to the wishes of the reform convention:

"Do you propose to let the 7,000 dictate to the 70,000? That is the question."

It would appear from this remark that the "Boss" is as ignorant of the strength of public opinion against him as he is indifferent to it.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on "Boss" McLaughlin yesterday afternoon. Several knots of political messengers of the "Boss" were gathered in front of the auction room whispering mysteriously and gesticulating knowingly. The "Boss" himself stood in the vestibule of the building at the top of the steps talking to three wiseacres, who discreetly withdrew when the "Boss" turned to the reporter. McLaughlin eyed the reporter with an owl-like stare before acknowledging his identity.

"How does the political situation in the Democratic Party impress you?" asked the reporter.

"I have no opinion to express, sir," said the "Boss."

"You seem to be again in charge of the regular machine," said the reporter. "Have you decided to run it during the campaign?"

"I have nothing to say on any subject except the weather."

"Do you think its a pleasant day?"

"Yes, sir," said the "Boss," emphatically.

From where he stood the "Boss" could command a full view of the sidewalk in front of the Hall of Records and the County Court House, which was thronged with politicians, big and little, of the regular Democracy. He seemed more pleased than he would have been could he have heard what some of them were saying about him. Said one disgusted Democrat to the reporter:

"The 'old man' is on top again. We thought we had thrown him overboard for good, but here he is dictating to us what we shall do. I cannot understand the blindness of the so-called leaders who turn to him at a critical time for advice. They should have held aloof from him, for they know his support of a candidate is a 'dead frost' on that candidate's chances.

"The rank and file of the regular organization are honestly in favor of new men and new methods, and they don't want to see McLaughlin emerge at the eleventh hour from his obscurity and take hold of the party affairs. McLaughlin's indorsement of any man stamps that man for defeat, and before the campaign is a week older there will be a big revolt in the organization.

"It seems there are enough of the old-timers in charge of the organization who are friends to McLaughlin to saddle him again upon the party, but the result at the polls will convince them of their error. McLaughlin's candidates will be beaten."

Assistant Registrar of Arrears Archibald L. Sessions is a member of the regular organization.

"The action of the regular Judiciary convention in nominating Almet F. Jenks for Justice of the Supreme Court at the dictation of Hugh McLaughlin shows that the 'Boss' is at the party helm again," he said. "His return to power is an outrage, and the younger members of the organization who have fought for better principles and men are greatly dissatisfied.

"It certainly appears to me," said Coroner Kene, "that 'Boss' McLaughlin is again supreme in the councils of the regular organization. It is unfortunate for the party, and the knowledge that Mr. Jenks is the 'Boss's' candidate for the Supreme Court bench will defeat him at the polls.

"Mr. Jenks's nomination was an inexcusable blunder. He was Corporation Counsel eight years and got $80,000 in salary for his services to the party, and I can't understand why he should be rewarded with another fat office. He should decline the nomination and let a man be named who will be acceptable to the reform wing of the party. That would insure harmony and the Democratic ticket would have a chance to win. If Mr. Jenks remains a candidate

Continued on Page 3.

A MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE

Mill of the Warren Manufacturing Company at Warren, R. I., Destroyed—Lumber Yards Burned.

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 3.—The mill of the Warren Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire to-night, and a good deal of property surrounding it also was destroyed.

The loss will be at least $1,000,000.

The fire started about 7 o'clock, and soon assumed such dimensions that the local Fire Department was unable to handle it. Aid was asked from Providence and Fall River, and both cities responded.

A large number of tenement houses were in danger of burning, but the firemen managed to save them, so that nobody was made homeless.

The fire was caused by an explosion in the engine room, but it is not known what caused the explosion.

By the destruction of the mill, 1,600 persons are thrown out of employment, and the business of the town is ruined.

The mill was insured for $850,000.

MRS. BAKER GETS THE INSURANCE

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Pays Her $10,000—Stigma on Her Husband's Name Removed.

The widow of Frederick R. Baker, the lawyer whose name was mentioned in connection with the theft of over $300,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank of this city by Samuel C. Seely in November last, has received from the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association $10,000, the full amount due on a policy on her husband's life.

Baker was found drowned in Little Neck Bay, Long Island, on Nov. 24, near where he and his family had been spending the Summer. It was given out that Baker had committed suicide, but no testimony to prove this assertion has ever been adduced, and his widow insisted that her husband's death was due to accidental drowning. The testimony at the inquest showed that Baker had gone out fishing in a rowboat in Little Neck Bay, and that he had evidently fallen overboard. His life was insured in a number of companies, and, with the exception of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, the companies contested the widow's claim on the ground that Baker had committed suicide.

It was reported yesterday that the other companies in which his life was insured have withdrawn the allegation of suicide and have satisfied Mrs. Baker's claims. In this way the memory of Mr. Baker has been vindicated and the stigma of suicide has been removed.

In speaking of the action of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in paying Mrs. Baker's claim in full, O. D. Baldwin, who has charge of the death claims department, said yesterday:

"This company did not really contest the claim of Mrs. Baker. What the company required was that Mrs. Baker should furnish certain proofs which were deemed essential to perfect the claim. When these proofs were furnished in proper form the claim was established, and, as it was considered good, it was passed for payment. The widow received the full amount of the policy, $10,000. That is all I care to say in the matter, except that Mrs. Baker was perfectly satisfied with the treatment she received from this company, and has so expressed herself in a letter written to the officers."

Mr. Baldwin was asked whether the question of suicide entered into the consideration of the claim of Mrs. Baker. He said that it did, but it could not be established that the insured had taken his life, and the officers of the company decided to settle the claim in full without further delay.

SHOT BY AN ITALIAN

A Well-Known Citizen of Winslow, N. J., Probably Fatally Wounded.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—What may prove to be a murder occurred at Winslow, near here, early this morning, when Charles Roller, a well-known citizen of Winslow, was shot down by an Italian named Tony during a quarrel.

Mr. Roller was returning from a party at Folsom about 2 o'clock this morning, when he met several Italians on the road. The men had been drinking, and when Roller passed them they made insulting remarks about him. He stopped to respond, when one of the Italians named Tony approached him and said something to him in Italian. The other men shouted something in their native tongue to their companion, and just as Roller started to walk away the Italian drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at him, the ball striking Roller in the abdomen, entering about four inches to the left of one of his ribs and glancing inward.

Roller was found lying in the highway after his assailants had fled, and was taken to his home near by, where Dr. Cunningham was summoned. The doctor was unable to remove the bullet, and Roller lies in a critical condition. It is feared he will die. The authorities are hunting for the Italian.

LEFT HER CHILD IN A RESTAURANT

The Father Appeared, in Evening Clothes, When It Was Being Taken Away as a Waif.

A pretty and well-dressed child about two years old was left by its mother in a small restaurant at 452 Eighth Avenue, kept by Martin Higgins, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

At 9:30 P. M. the policeman on the beat took the child in his arms to carry it to the station house as a deserted waif. He was stopped by a man fashionably dressed in evening clothes, with a light overcoat, who said he was the child's father, and that his name and address were Frederick Clark, Hotel Majestic, Eighth Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

The policeman refused to give up the child unless the woman who brought it there was identified by the restaurant keeper. Mr. Clark disappeared for a few minutes and returned with Mrs. Clark in a cab.

A glance at the woman in the cab was sufficient for Mrs. Higgins, the restaurant keeper's wife, and the reunited family drove up the avenue toward the address which they had given, making no explanation of Mrs. Clark's apparently heartless conduct.

French Consul Hooted in Damascus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—The French Consul at Damascus was recently mobbed, hooted, and menaced on the streets of that city. Fifteen men have been arrested in connection with the incident. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has laid a formal complaint before the Porte, and has demanded satisfaction for the insult to the French representative.

Sir Julian Pauncefote in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 3.—Sir Julian Pauncefote arrived here to-night, accompanied by his secretary, the Earl of Westmeath. He was met at the station by Sir MacKenzie Bowell and Mr. Gordon, Lord Aberdeen's secretary. The party drove to the hotel where Sir Julian will stay during his visit to the capital. While Sir Julian insists upon it that he has no public business to transact here, the members of the Dominion Government have a very different opinion of it, and have all the papers in connection with the British Columbia sealers' claim for seizures ready to be discussed with the British Ambassador. Sir Julian will be here for two or three days.

A Railroad Man Disappears.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—James Russell, formerly Mechanical Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, has mysteriously disappeared. He was coming from Boston two days ago on a Central Vermont train, and got off between St. John's, Quebec, and Montreal. No trace of him has been found, and his wife and daughter, who were with him, are much worried.

NOT READY TO CONFER

Republican Convention Against Making Any Overtures.

PLATT MEN CARRY A HIGH HAND

Their Forces in the Majority by One Hundred and Fifty Over the Brookfield Faction.

TUMULT AND WILD SCENES AT MEETING

Committee to Make Nominations and One on Resolutions Named—To Meet Again Monday.

The Republican County Convention last night went on record as being violently opposed to the appointment of a committee to "confer with other organizations" with a view to a union ticket.

John S. Wise led the fight for the union proposition, and was in a hopeless minority.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Wise was laid on the table at midnight by a vote of 227 to 89:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one from each Assembly District, to be selected by the delegates from their respective districts, the Presidnet of the County Committee, and the permanent Chairman of the convention, be appointed to confer with other Tammany organizations of this city with a view to securing if possible a union ticket, upon which all elements of opposition to the rule of Tammany Hall may be united.

Tumult, yells, hoots, hisses, cheers, loud cries, and general confusion prevailed at the convention, and out of it all, at midnight, a few important or significant facts had been developed. These were:

The Platt men were in control by about 150 majority.

Six counties had been disposed of by seating the delegates whose names appeared on the preliminary roll. Exception was made in the First District, where Platt men wanted admission. A half vote was given to them. Gen. Collis, who was a contestant in the Thirtieth District, was not admitted.

The convention was managed by Amasa Thornton, Fred S. Gibbs, Charles H. Murray, Edward Lauterbach, and Abraham Gruber. They had positions in the centre aisle, and their propositions were carried through.

Iron-clad methods prevailed. The Platt machine went over the mangled bodies of anything that stood in the way.

The convention was a remarkable one in many respects. It was held at Lyric Hall in Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street.

The old-time Platt men were there in force—Cornelius Van Cott, John Reisenweber, George Wanmaker, and many others. The convention was a cut-and-dried affair, except in so far as the regular order was interfered with by the minority. It made a great deal of noise, but only delayed the programme. It could not change it.

Edward Lauterbach was made temporary Chairman, being nominated by James W. Auten. Mr. Lauterbach made a speech, in which he came just near enough to saying something on a union or straight ticket to let every one know what he intended. But he did not commit himself on the question. The crowd, however, applauded in such a way as to indicate that there was little sentiment in favor of anything but a straight ticket. Mr. Lauterbach said:

"I assume this position with the same desire to perform my duty that I had when I was elected—the greatest honor of my life—permanent Chairman of the county organization, in January last. These comparatively easy duties that devolve on me to-night will be performed with the same desire that everything shall be done honorably and equitably, to subserve the interests of the County Convention, as I have tried to perform the duties of President of the County Committee, of that glorious organization which I believe to be the dominant political association in the City of New-York."

Mr. Lauterbach then said that he believed the same essentials were necessary in the government of the city as in the Nation. He criticised the present National Administration and said a good word for the State Administration under Levi P. Morton. He said he thought the people of this city would be willing to intrust the management of it to the Republican Party.

"In what manner this shall be done," said Mr. Lauterbach, "whether to an absolute or to a qualified extent, shall be determined by this convention. No words shall fall from my lips to limit or define the scope of action of this convention on this or any other, matter. It is your voice, not mine, or that of any individual, which shall ring out proclaiming how the fight shall be made against Tammany Hall. It will not be the opinion of any one man that will be accepted.

"There will be submitted to the Committee on Platform, when it is appointed, a communication which has been addressed to me as President of the County Committee, signed by eminent and honorable members of the Republican Party. This communication, which was spread broadcast through the medium of the press this morning, expresses one opinion as to the course which should be adopted by this convention. There are other opinions as to what should be the course of the Republican Party—whether it is to be the course followed last November, whether the party shall call to our aid other organizations, or whether bravely and intrepidly it shall decide itself endowed with spirit, strength, and courage to fight the battle for itself."

Here there was long applause, that did not indicate much sentiment in favor of fusion. The cheering was hearty and lasted a quarter of a minute.

"We'll go it alone," cried one delelgate.

"Let's have straight goods," shouted another.

"There are other grave questions," proceeded Mr. Lauterbach. "It will undoubtedly be the task of the Committee on Resolutions to sanction every plank and splinter of the glorious platform adopted by the party at Saratoga.

"To what extent, if at all, it shall supplement that plaform when the committee considers burning and essential questions which affect the wants and needs of this great city, either as regards week days or Sunday, I am confident that from that committee will come words of wisdom that will unite to our standard all citizens of native or foreign birth. I am confident that all will be invited to disregard trifles

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GREAT BRITAIN AND TRINIDAD

The English Government Said to be Negotiating for the Purchase of the Island from Baron Harden-Hickey.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The relations between Great Britain and Brazil in regard to the Island of Trinidad, according to advices received here, are still such that they are far from an amicable adjustment.

The present condition of affairs is said to be this:

Great Britain has withdrawn entirely her claim to the island as previously set up, regarding the proof of prior discovery as complete and unimpeachable in favor of the Portuguese.

But Great Britain now raises the contention that the Republic of Brazil, as the successor of the original Portuguese discoverers, has forfeited its claim to the island by reason of neglect and abandonment.

Proceeding on this basis, it is said in diplomatic circles here that Great Britain now proposes to revitalize the Harden-Hickey claim, and to acquire the island by purchase.

Senhor Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister, was seen to-night at his handsome residence on Connecticut Avenue, formerly the home of Justice Stanley Matthews, and was asked in regard to these matters.

He replied that he had received absolutely no information on the subject from any source.

NO NEW WOMAN IS MRS. COFFEE

She Is 104 Years Old, and Has Just Been Brought to This Country by Her 60-Year-Old Daughter.

A woman, distinctly of the type not new, was among the immigrants landed on Ellis Island yesterday from the Cunarder Aurania. She is Mrs. Mary Coffee, and was in the charge of her daughter Katherine, sixty years old.

One hundred and four years have filed into the past since the mother first saw the light. She is from County Kerry, and remembers the time of the Irish rebellion, the battles of Orklow, Castlebar, Ballynahinch, and Ballinamuck.

Mrs. Coffee talks only in Gaelic. Peter Groden, the Barge Office detective, acted as interpreter, and translated into English what the old new-comer had to say. Her husband died fifty years ago. She was born in Shimmin, County Kerry, and had lived there all her life until her daughter, who had emigrated to America, came for her and took her away. The daughter lives in Plainfield, Conn., and to that point she was going. She has four children living and a brother who is 101 years old. Mrs. Coffee's sight is good and her hearing is unimpaired. She talks fluently and walks as though she were not weighted by her more than a century of years.

She is the oldest immigrant that has ever landed in this country.

MOVED THE BOUNDARY LINE

Shrewd Trick of a Saloon Keeper in Northern New-York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—An extraordinary case of removing a landmark has been brought to the attention of Attorney General Harmon. The landmark in question is in fact the boundary line between the United States and Canada in Franklin County, N. Y. The facts as reported to the Attorney General by F. G. Paddock, District Attorney for Franklin County, N. Y., are these:

He states that a man owning a saloon near the boundary line in Malone has taken up and removed ten feet into the United States an iron post which has heretofore designated the boundary line between Canada and the United States. The object sought to be gained by this move is to bring a building owned by the offender partly within the boundaries of Canada and partly in the United States.

The ulterior purpose, Mr. Paddock suggests, was to enable the trespasser to escape the penalties of the custom laws and its other restrictions on the sale of liquors in his saloon by making it doubtful whether this offense was committed within the United States or Canada. Attorney General Harmon has called the attention of the State Department to the matter, and has also directed United States District Attorney Poucher for the Northern District of New-York State to investigate the affair.

CRUISER BROOKLYN FUND $4,500

Each Donor to Have a Receipt That Will Be a Memento.

The Executive Committee appointed by Mayor Schieren to arrange for subscriptions for the purchase of a silver service to present to the United States cruiser Brooklyn, will meet in a few days to perfect arrangements. Already $4,500 has been subscribed, and it is expected that the amount will be $10,000 in a short time.

Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, the Treasurer, is not quite ready to receive the money as yet, as he has not perfected the receipt which he wants to give to each donor. This receipt is to be unique and will be a memento.

As soon as the members of the committee all return to the city they will boom the cruiser Brooklyn fund.

STENOGRAPHER FAITHFUL UNTO JAIL

A Chicago Girl in Prison for Refusing to Exhibit Employer's Papers in Court.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Miss Bertha Thompson, a stenographer in the law office of George B. Chamberlain, declined to-day to produce some papers left in her care by her employer, and required by the Grand Jury in a case under investigation.

She was taken before Judge Payne, and, again refusing to give up the documents, was committed to the county jail for contempt of court.

The papers asked for contain evidence, it is said, against Leon, the alleged diamond swindler who was recently arrested, charged with obtaining credit by false pretenses. Mr. Chamberlain is at present out of the city.

Saved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President has saved Military Cadets Ralphard M. Seay and Hubert L. Wigmore from being dismissed the service. These cadets belonged to the fourth class, and were court-martialed at the Military Academy on the charge of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications were leaving camp without authority and reporting "all right" on their return. They pleaded not guilty, but the court found them guilty in both cases, and sentenced them "to be dismissed from the service."

The President approved the findings of the court, but mitigated the sentence to "confinement to the barracks, area of barracks, and gymnasium for three months."

C. Dana Gibson's Coming Wedding.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—The wedding of C. Dana Gibson and Miss Irene Langhorn, which was fixed for Nov. 15, will take place on the 7th. Miss Langhorn and her mother have left here for Baltimore, where they will remain a few days, and then go to New-York. The wedding will take place at noon from St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Miss Langhorn has entirely recovered from the effects of the wound she received in a driving accident a few weeks ago.

New-Jersey Postmaster Locked Up.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 3.—Daniel E. Tilton, the Postmaster at Linwood, Atlantic County, is locked up in jail here on the charge of embezzling funds in his office. Postmaster Tilton was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Post Office by a Government Inspector, and was later arraigned before United States Commissioner James M. Casady, who committed him. What the amount of his alleged embezzlement will be is at present unknown.

Gunboats to be Launched Oct. 19.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Navy Department to-day received a letter from the Newport News Shipbuilding Company stating that the gunboats Nashville and Wilmington would be launched Oct. 19.

A JUSTICE SHOT IN COURT

Fatally Wounded While Urging the Settlement of a Suit.

LITIGANT TRIES WHOLESALE MURDER

Christopher Houseman Prepares to Blow Up a Courtroom at Tafton, Penn., with Dynamite—A Probable Suicide.

MILFORD, Penn., Oct. 3.—Justice Henry Newberger of Tafton, Pike County, was shot in the head and fatally wounded, and Henry Quick was dangerously wounded, yesterday by Christopher Houseman.

Houseman, who lives near Tafton on a farm, had been sued by Henry Von Frank, a neighbor, for damages for railroad ties burned by Houseman's setting the woods on fire. The case was called before Justice of the Peace Newberger, and when Houseman and Von Frank arrived the Justice suggested that they settle the matter amicably and save costs.

The words were no sooner spoken than Houseman jumped upon a chair, and cried out: "Yes; I will settle all damages!" With that he drew a revolver, and began shooting. He first tried to shoot Von Frank, who dodged the bullet, and it struck Justice Newberger back of the ear as he was attempting to leave the room. The ball entered the skull, penetrating the brain.

As Newberger fell, a second shot was fired, hitting Henry Quick, a brother of the constable who had served the summons in the suit. The ball struck Quick in the nose and passed downward through the mouth and cheek, inflicting a dangerous wound. Three other shots were fired, which did no harm. In the confusion Houseman escaped to the woods and has not been apprehended. It is believed he has committed suicide.

Houseman, before going to Newberger's, went to the schoolhouse and bade good-bye to his children. At Hawley he said good-bye to several friends, and threatened to kill Von Frank and Newberger and then kill himself.

It is believed he went to the Justice's office with the intention of blowing up the house, with the people and himself in it, with dynamite. He was armed with two cigar boxes, supposed to contain dynamite, with fuses attached. They are still unopened, on the premises. He is known to have purchased dynamite last Friday.

Newberger was reported still alive to-night, but the attending physician says he will die. Newberger is seventy years of age, and has been a Justice of the Peace thirty years.

THREE SHOTS AT COL. CROFTON

Lieut. Pague, Suffering from Delirium Tremens, Wounds the Commandant at Fort Sheridan, Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A., was shot at and wounded this afternoon at Fort Sheridan by First Lieut. Pague. The Colonel was reviewing dress parade when Lieut. Pague, who had been confined in the hospital, came upon the grounds and deliberately fired three shots at his superior officer. The first shot went wide of its mark, the second went through the Colonel's coat, and the third grazed his abdomen. Pague would have fired again had not the Colonel jumped from his horse and grappled with him.

Lieut. Pague had been drinking and was practically a maniac. Being so much younger and stronger than Col. Crofton, the latter was no match for him, and was thrown to the ground before Lieut. W. H. Plow and others rushed to his rescue and disarmed the would-be murderer.

An ambulance was called to remove the wounded Colonel, and Pague was escorted to the guardhouse, where he is now being closely watched.

Why the young Lieutenant should have attempted to take the life of his Colonel seems to be something of a mystery, though it is known that he is hardly responsible for his actions. Pague is addicted to drink, and has on two occasions been an inmate of the establishment for drunkards at Dwight. It appears that he has lately returned to his old habits, and he was to-day in the army hospital getting rid of the effects of his last spree. In some way he got past the hospital guards, and was not missed until after the shooting occurred.

The wound received by the officer is painful, though not thought to be serious.

Detroit Company's Bid All Right.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—When bids for the six composite gunboats were opened at the Navy Department on Monday last it was thought that the proposal of the Detroit Dry Dock Company would have to be rejected, owing to the obligations of our treaties with Great Britain, which provide that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall construct war vessels on the great lakes. A careful examination of the bid of the company shows that this treaty provision was considered before its bid was made. The company proposes to construct the hulls of the vessels at Seattle, Washington, and the machinery and other parts at its works in Detroit. What yards it proposes to use at Seattle, if it secures the contract, are not stated, but the manner in which its proposal is worded insures its consideration. The Detroit company was the lowest bidder for two of the vessels.

Arrest of an Alleged Counterfeiter.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3.—A detective of the Secret Service of Washington has placed Julius Stein of this city under arrest, charging that he is one of a gang of counterfeiters which has been operating in the southern part of this State. It is alleged that Stein is associated with Max Frankel, Moses Rosengarten, Jacob Friedman, John Fineberg, Frank Silberman, and Henry Greenberg, all of whom are locked up in Philadelphia.

Died a Defaulter.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Joseph Tiernan, a prominent real estate dealer, died recently at a private hospital. He was Secretary of the Security Building and Loan Association, and an examination of his accounts shows him to have been short a large amount of money. Some estimates of the shortage place it as high as $20,000, and possibly more. Mr. Tiernan was regarded as wealthy and a man of the strictest integrity.

The Bottle Exchange Opened.

The Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association opened its new quarters in the five-story brick building 218 and 220 East Thirty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon and celebrated the event with a reception and housewarming. The association acts as a bottle clearing house and exercises general supervision over the collection and distribution of bottles of soda, mineral, and beer dealers.

A Cheap Bath That Is Popular.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which operates the cheap bathhouse in Centre Market Place, has issued a bulletin showing that in September, 84,000 persons have paid 5 cents each for baths and that 4,000 children have bathed without charge. This is an increase of 8,000 over the patronage of September of last year.

Tried to Dive from Suspension Bridge.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Charles Chase of Batavia, N. Y., a one-legged bridge jumper, this afternoon attempted to dive from the new suspension bridge here into the lower Niagara River, a distance of 190 feet. He was prevented by the Canadian authorities, but declares that he will perform the feat to-morrow.

Gen. Mahone's Condition Unimproved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Gen. Mahone lingers between life and death, and at midnight his physician could observe no change for the better.

COSTA RICA GREETS HONDURAS

Official Reception by Iglesias and His Cabinet to Gen. Terencio Sierra, Whose Mission Is Amicable.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, via Galveston, Oct. 3.—President Iglesias and his Cabinet have given an official reception to Gen. Terencio Sierra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras.

At the audience were present delegates of other sister republics, and J. B. Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica at Washington.

Gen. Terencio Sierra's mission is to make more binding the friendly ties that unite Honduras and Costa Rica.

DEATH PENALTY AT GUAYAQUIL

Three Leaders of the Police Mutiny Are Sentenced by Court-martial, and Col. Avellano Is to be Tried.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Oct. 3.—A court-martial has condemned to the death penalty three leaders of the police mutiny of last Tuesday.

Col. Avellano, being apparently implicated in the affair, has been arrested and will be tried by court-martial.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT'S DENIAL

Treaty Between Bolivia and Chile Does Not Provoke the Attitude Reported in Buenos Ayres Papers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 3.—President de Pierola authorizes a denial of the statement from Sucre, Bolivia, published in the journals of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, relative to the attitude of Peru toward the treaty between Chile and Bolivia.

THE PRESIDENT AT GRAY GABLES

Little Ruth Cleveland Celebrates Her Fourth Birthday.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 3.—The President and Private Secretary Thurber, who left here Monday night for a two days' fishing trip, returned this morning on the Oneida. Mr. Cleveland is in splendid health and reports a delightful outing.

Miss Ruth Cleveland attained to-day her fourth birthday, and, as heretofore, it was pleasantly observed at Gray Gables. This afternoon a party was given to her young friends. As many who had been present on former anniversaries had returned to their city homes, there were not so many present as heretofore. Those there to-day were two sons and daughters of Private Secretary Thurber, who came over from Marion with Mrs. Thurber; Master Frankie and Miss Loretta Jefferson. The weather was delightful, and children's games and luncheon were heartily enjoyed by the little ones.

Earlier in the day Miss Cleveland took the Thurber children for a drive over to the village.

CONVICTED OF BANK WRECKING

Frank A. Coffin Found Guilty of Looting the Indianapolis National Bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—The jury in the bank wrecking case, this afternoon, returned a verdict of guilty as to Frank A. Coffin, and not guilty as to his younger brother, Percival.

The Coffins were at the head of the Indianapolis Cabinet Company, and were charged with illegally getting nearly $400,000 from the Indianapolis National Bank, with the connivance of its President, Theodore P. Haughey, who is now in prison. The bank failed in July, 1894.

At a former trial both brothers were convicted, but the Supreme Court reversed the verdict.

Schuyler Haughey, a son of the President of the bank, will at once be placed on trial for his part in the looting of the bank.

SECOND VICTIM OF THE EXPLOSION

Clifford Mount Was Injured in a Jersey City Fireworks Factory.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—Clifford Mount, one of the boys injured in the explosion at Detwiller & Smith's fireworks factory yesterday, died this afternoon in the City Hospital.

It was not supposed that he was fatally injured, but it is believed that he must have inhaled flame in making his escape from the burning building.

He is the second victim of the accident, William Beckel, whose injuries were known to be fatal, having died at midnight last night.

Controled by the Southern Railway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 3.—The Southern Railway to-day took possession of the Alabama Great Southern Railway, running between Chattanooga and Meridian. The officials of the former spent the day inspecting the latter road. It was ascertained from official authority, that the autonomy of the Alabama Great Southern will not be destroyed, its physical operation continuing as before. The Alabama Great Southern is the most important part of the Queen and Crescent system, and the Southern Railway Company is now practically in charge of that entire system.

Danish Vice Consul Commits Suicide.

RUSH CITY, Minn., Oct. 3.—F. S. Christianson, Danish Vice Consul for Minnesota, shot himself through the heart at his home in this city yesterday. His house was burned recently with its valuable contents, which included many treasures and mementos, the fruit of patient collection of many years, that never could be replaced. This loss had a very serious effect on the mind of Christianson, who was by nature extremely excitable, and it is believed that his suicide was the result of temporary mental derangement.

Statistics of Gold Production.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—United States Mint Director Preston to-day received unofficial information from Russia that the gold production of Siberia this year would exceed largely the output of last year, when Russia produced $25,000,000 of gold. Mr. Preston estimates the gold production of the world this year at more than $200,000,000 and that of the United States at $46,000,000, being an increase over last year of about $6,000,000.

Federal Employes Seeking Payment.

John Kennedy, Chief Deputy United States Marshal for this district, is in Washington to urge the Federal authorities to provide funds for the payment of salaries to the attachés of the United States courts here.

Salaries are now in arrears for June, July, August, and September, and there is no apparent prospect of early payment.

Meeting of Rabbis in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The Executive Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis will meet at the Hebrew Union College in this city next Monday morning. Among those who will be present are Dr. G. Gotthell of New-York, Dr. A. Moses of Louisville, Ky., and Dr. J. Krauskopf of Philadelphia.

Resigned from Harvard Corporation.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—William Crowninshield Endicott, Secretary of War under the first Cleveland Administration, has resigned as a member of the Corporation of Harvard College. Mr. Endicott has not been in good health for some time.

The Texas on a Trial Trip.

FORT MONROE, Va., Oct. 3.—The battleship Texas went out on a trial trip this morning.

NEW COMMITTEE OF FIFTY

Chamber of Commerce Enters the New Local Political Fight.

TO BATTLE AGAINST TAMMANY HALL

Plan to Combine All the Forces Again with a View of Promoting Good Government.

SETH LOW AND DR. PARKHURST SPEAK

Charles Stewart Smith's Resolution and the Address to Those Who May Unite on the Ticket.

Without a dissenting vote, the Chamber of Commerce yesterday decided upon the formation of a committee of fifty for the purpose of uniting citizens in an effort to bring about the nomination of a combination anti-Tammany ticket at the coming election.

The Committee on Municipal Reform, which consists of Charles Stewart Smith, J. Harsen Rhoades, Gustav H. Schwab, J. Edward Simmons, and John Claflin, was directed by the Chamber to associate with itself citizens of New-York not to exceed fifty in all. Charles Stewart Smith offered the resolution. It was seconded by J. Harsen Rhoades, while Seth Low, President of Columbia College, spoke in favor of it, and to Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was accorded the privilege of the floor for a similar purpose.

Dr. Parkhurst was careful to abstain from saying anything in the nature of reflection upon the Good Government Clubs' Convention for nominating a straight ticket. Several of the members of the Executive Committee of that organization were present, and one of them informed the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Dr. Parkhurst had been notified that, should he attack or criticise the Good Government Clubs, Joseph Larocque, who was Chairman of the Committee of Seventy last year, would champion the cause of the Good Government Clubs.

Dr. Parkhurst refrained from mentioning the Good Government Clubs, and Joseph Larocque made no speech. Mr. Larocque's absence from the conference that subsequently took place between the Municipal Reform Committee and citizens representing various shades of opinion, was, however, conspicuous, and led to much comment.

Result of the Conference.

This conference resulted in sending a communication last night to all the political organizations in the city excepting Tammany Hall, which in effect stated that the Chamber of Commerce regards it as highly important that the union against Tammany Hall begun last year, and then made effective, shall be continued. A request is, therefore, made to the organization to which the letter is addressed, that they appoint representatives to meet the Chamber of Commerce Committee at an early date "with the view of agreeing upon a ticket at the coming election, which will unite all good citizens in a vigorous effort to thwart Tammany machinations, and render that organization powerless."

This document was signed by all the members of the Committee on Municipal Reform with the exception of J. Edward Simmons, the President of the Fourth National Bank. Mr. Simmons, while present at the full meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, absented himself from the conference. While Mr. Simmons is not a member of Tammany Hall, it has always been understood that his political sympathies lay in the direction of the Wigwam.

Charles Stewart Smith, however, would not admit that the absence of Mr. Simmons's signature from the communication was an indication that he had resigned from the committee.

One of the best-pleased men in the city last night, undoubtedly, was Dr. Parkhurst. As he was leaving the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"This has been an excellent day's work, and I believe it will be productive of inestimable results. I am very much gratified. I have not heard that there was a single declination of the invitations sent out for the conference. Many were unable to attend by reason of the short notice, but I do not know that any one refused to attend."

RESOLUTION FOR A UNION.

Charles Stewart Smith on the Necessity of Permitting No Backward Step.

It was at the conclusion of the regular business of the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that the question of the formation of a committee for this year's political campaign similar in purpose to that of the Committee of Seventy was broached. It was not unexpected, and a considerable number of reformers and others not members of the Chamber were present.

Alexander E. Orr presided, and between him and Vice President Morris K. Jesup sat Dr. Parkhurst, Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the former Committee of Seventy, occupied a seat in a far corner and kept a watchful eye on the proceedings.

Shortly after Mr. Larocque's arrival, Cornelius N. Bliss came in. He was followed by Seth Low, Gustav H. Schwab, Francis B. Thurber, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Harsen Rhoades, and John Claflin. The attendance of members was large, every seat being occupied and many being compelled to stand.

Charles Stewart Smith got the opportunity, at 12:50, of moving his resolution in favor of continuing the reform work carried on last year by the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Smith at the outset offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In the judgment of the Chamber of Commerce, the growing importance of cities throughout the United States renders it certain that in the not distant future the voting power of cities will determine the character and destiny of the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, First—That the Chamber regards the question of municipal government as the most important and far-reaching that can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, and that it desires to reaffir

Clinkers

In the grate put out the fire. Dead tissue clogs and poisons the body. It must be expelled by skin, bowels, kidneys, and lungs or the first slight sickness will soon develop into a very serious matter. A cold checks the action of these organs. They need that healthful stimulant,

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

which prudent people know to be a shield against grip, bronchitis, and pneumonia, and other ailments on the Winter list. It prevents congestion and gives appetite. Just what is needed when coughing, fever, and short breath give warning of danger.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

ferred to the Special Committee on Municipal Reform for appropriate action.

Charles Stewart Smith's Speech.

Mr. Smith made a short speech, in which he said:

"I am confident, Mr. President, that the preamble and resolutions just read interpret so accurately the opinions and traditions of the Chamber, that few words are necessary on my part to insure their adoption by this body.

"You will, Sir, recall the fact that it was in response to a public demand of this Chamber that the Senate of this State appointed a committee to investigate the Police Department of this city. It was also by the initiation of members of this Chamber that a public meeting was called, which resulted in the appointment of the Committee of Seventy.

"The members of this Chamber are, in my opinion, Mr. President, bound in honor and in conscience to see that no steps backward in the reform movement are permitted. Not only the dignity, credit, and prosperity of our city, but the honor, health, and welfare of our families are largely concerned in the question of municipal government. Why, Mr. President, I assert, from personal knowledge, that in many of the functions and appliances which appertain to the modern governments of cities we are still a quarter of a century behind the chief cities of Europe.

"It is quite unnecessary to take the time of the meeting to refer to the results accomplished last year. I know you will permit me to express the great obligation which we, as members of this Chamber, and indeed all citizens of this New-York, are under to the very distinguished members of the legal, medical, clerical, and other professions, who, by their patriotic and disinterested labors, gave such a powerful impulse to the cause of reform.

"And, Mr. President, I should be unfaithful to my convictions if I did not refer with gratitude to the almost unanimous and magnificent support which the public press gave to our efforts."

Mr. Smith's speech was frequently applauded, and when he said the Chamber was bound in honor to see that no steps backward in the reform movement are permitted there was great cheering.

J. HARSEN RHOADES'S SPEECH.

Points Out the Duty of Citizens in Maintaining Good Government.

J. Harsen Rhoades seconded Mr. Smith's resolution in a speech, in which he said it was the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to forward the work of clean municipal government. He said:

"I desire to second the resolutions just offered, for the reason that I consider it to be the duty and privilege of this Chamber to throw the weight of its influence and its power into every movement inaugurated either to create or to maintain the existence of good government in this city.

"As is truly stated in the resolutions offered, 'the voting power of the great cities of our country will in the end determine the character and destiny of the Republic,' and, in my judgment, the great peril to our republican form of government lies in the tendency to corruption in public office, which finds its largest reward and greatest opportunity where our population is congregated in masses. The seeds of misrule planted thus soon extend their tendrils until they enwrap the State Legislatures, then the entire body politic, and finally sap the purity and vitality of the Nation itself. Therefore, it becomes the duty of every honest man, and especially the duty of those who here so prominently represent the mercantile, the manufacturing, and the banking interests of this great metropolis, to lend their hearty support to maintain the movement for reform now in progress, and which has already produced results most gratifying to the entire community.

"This is no time, so far as our municipal affairs are concerned, to allow the question of party to enter into the contest. Those who are for good government must array themselves on the one side, as those who are for corruption and the spoils of office, whether Republican or Democrat, will surely fight on the other side. The great mass of our population is honest, desires purity in office, and already sees on every hand evidences of a great change for the better. All they ask is that they be given the opportunity to vote intelligently for men thoroughly honest themselves, and well fitted for the high offices to which they are called. Bossism and petty political deals, mistaken efforts of zealous reformers, good as their intentions may be, and partisan politics must all give way to one strong and single effort to nominate candidates for office on a fusion ticket which will command the respect and the confidence of the people at large.

"If we can do this victory is certain, but it is a perilous moment for the cause of reform, for upon the results of the coming election rests the momentous question as to whether we, as a community, are able to hold our voting population firmly to the cause of good government, so vital to their best interests and to the best interests of the country at large. In this 'battle royal' for the right let our voices remain not silent in the contest. We have already put 'our hand to the plow,' and the necessity which compelled our action is still a present force in our midst. Therefore we should look not to the right nor to the left, but plow on until we have helped turn a furrow so deep and so broad that the seeds of wisdom and purity may take root therein, and grow a full harvest for generations yet to come; so shall we prove true to the noblest traditions of our founders, and faithful to the best instincts of our manhood."

PRESIDENT SETH LOW'S VIEWS.

Resolution for a Ticket Not Less Effective than the One in the Field.

Seth Low, in the course of a speech in which he heartily concurred with Mr. Smith's resolutions, offered a supplementary resolution. Mr. Low, who was greeted with hearty applause and listened to with marked attention, said:

"I have listened to the resolutions and the addresses by which they have been supported with the utmost satisfaction, for I am sure that the Chamber of Commerce could not be engaged in a better work or in more effective work for the interests which are committed to its charge than to endeavor to bring about again this year a united front against the common enemy.

"It seemed to me, Sir, that there was one thought that might well be added to the action which has been suggested, which I have tried to embody in a resolution, which, with your permission, I will read, in the hope that it may be accepted by the mover and seconder of the resolutions already pending. I think it could be added without detriment:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, in declaring itself in favor of a union ticket this Autumn, which shall unite once more the forces that prevailed against Tammany Hall last year, affirms with equal emphasis its sense of the importance of having such a ticket as to its personnel not less effective in point of character and ability than the ticket which has been already placed in the field."

"I will accept that with great pleasure," promptly remarked Mr. Smith.

"And I presume the seconder does the same thing?" inquired Mr. Orr.

"Yes; certainly," responded Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Low then continued his speech, saying:

"May I say a word further in regard to the general subject, as I happen to be upon my feet? Our sister city of Brooklyn has given us an illustration of what may happen if we fail to unite all these forces together. It is a matter of history, although all members of the Chamber may not know it, that at the election for Mayor in the City of Brooklyn following my retirement from office the forces which had been united behind me were divided. The result was that, divided, they cast a majority vote of the city, but the enemy entered into possession of the offices by a plurality vote. It was eight years before another union could be brought about which led to victory, and during those eight years the debt of Brooklyn was increased from its lowest point as a result of the legislation passed for the collection of arrears during my years of $30,000,000 to $45,000,000. So that the debt of the city, looked at merely as a municipality, was increased about 50 per cent, through that separation of the forces that ought to have kept united.

"I submit, therefore, that merely on its business aspect this Chamber has a keen interest in the result of these movements to bring about a union. I conceive it to be the height of achievement to pluck the flower Safety out of the petal danger, and there is no other body of men in this city except this Chamber, in my judgment, that can do it. I believe we can, by standing first for a union, and second for a union such as has been indicated in my resolution, to do work of a character that will command universal support."

THE REV. DR. PARKHURST.

Field Cleared and the Question Is Now Tammany or Anti-Tammany.

John Claflin, when President Low had finished speaking, said he understood that Dr. Parkhurst was present. He asked that the Chamber might have the privilege of hearing a few words from the reverend gentleman.

This suggestion was greeted with enthusiasm, and Dr. Parkhurst was asked to address the Chamber. He accepted the invitation, and stepping to the front of the platform, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce: It would seem wiser to me that the discussion of this question should terminate with the ringing words that are already in the air. Those are the kind of words for which, if I rightly interpret the sentiment of the community, the community is waiting. Things are in a condition just now of flux. The words with the moral force that lies in them, the energy of utterance with which they have been spoken, are going, in my estimation, to furnish the nucleus around which there is to be crystallized promptly and forcefully the grand sentiment of our grand community. We cannot forget—and I am speaking not only for myself, but for those with whom I have worked—we cannot forget the imperial services which have been rendered this community by the Chamber of Commerce. Occupying the peculiar position which it does, untrammeled by constitution, untrammeled by consideration of race, religion or of party, its voice has been an authoritative voice. It has stood upon a platform so broad that, regardless of nationality, of religion, or of politics, men have gathered around you—or, rather, Sir, they have fallen in behind, accepting gladly and royally your superb leadership.

"The lines have been laid down in the resolution which has been presented, and also in the amendment which has been proposed, in a way peculiarly apt to our present complicated situation. We each of us have some sort of moral fads of our own that we would love to see pushed. We have each of us political preferences of our own that we would love to see adopted. We have each of us, perhaps, partisan preferences of our own that we would love to see executed. But the very way in which this question has been put: Tammany or anti-Tammany, Tammany versus anti-Tammany—that clears the air of all subsidiary questions which a few days ago seemed likely to dissipate and render ineffective the working force of our community.

"Now, friends, I appreciate the difficulties; I know something about the divergence of sentiment, but I do believe that if we can make up our minds to sit down simply and firmly together upon the exceedingly simple platform of good government versus corrupt government we will have the scene of last year re-enacted, and we will have the magnificent victory of last year repeated."

NOT A VOICE HEARD IN DISSENT.

The Resolution for a Union of Citizens Adopted Unanimously.

Before Mr. Orr put the resolutions to a vote, Mr. Smith said he desired to say that if they were adopted, the Committee on Municipal Reform would construe them liberally, and would feel authorized to invite the co-operation of citizens generally in the work intrusted to them.

The joint resolutions of Mr. Smith and Mr. Low were then put to the meeting.

"There is a most impressive silence for any negative vote," remarked President Orr, as he inquired if there were any dissenting votes. "I hear none, though," he continued, "and the resolutions are unanimously adopted."

Mr. Rhoades moved that the special Committee on Municipal Reform be authorized to add fifty names to its number, so that the responsibility for the work might not rest entirely on the five members of the committee.

This was adopted without dissent.

President Orr appointed John Claflin a member of the Committee on Municipal Reform, in place of W. C. Bernheim, deceased. This terminated the business of the meeting, and an adjournment was taken.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY CONFERENCE.

Address Asking the Forces to Meet and Agree upon a Ticket.

The anti-Tammany conference at the Chamber of Commerce was set for 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and promptly at that hour Charles Stewart Smith and Dr. Parkhurst arrived. They were joined by J. Harson Rhoades and Gustav H. Schwab of the Committee on Municipal Reform. The Brookfield Republicans were represented by Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Horace Porter, and Charles C. Beaman. Then there were present Simon Sterne and James P. Archibald, both of the State Democracy; L. J. Callanan and Commissioner of Charities and Correction John P. Faure, representing the Good Government Clubs. Carl Schurz took part in the conference, and so also did Frederic Taylor and J. Kennedy Tod of the disbanded Committee of Seventy, and John P. Townsend, the banker.

An invitation to attend the conference had been sent to ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, but he made no response.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt wrote a letter to Mr. Smith explaining why he was unable to attend the conference. Mr. Hewitt's letter was as follows:

THURSDAY, 2 P. M.

DEAR MR. SMITH: I am sorry to say that I am too unwell to come; I am in much pain and must go home. Tammany can only be beaten by a union of all the opposing forces. Divided counsels will only insure defeat. Regretting my disability, I am sincerely yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Among others who received invitations but did not attend the conference were James A. Stewart, Dr. Richard A. Derby, Peter B. Olney, Joseph Larocque, Woodbury Langdon, Alexander E. Orr, and Seth Low. Gen. Samuel Thomas wrote:

I am on my way to take a train for Georgia, where I have important legal business.

Cornelius Vanderbilt wrote:

An important engagement prevents my attending the meeting of the committee.

Address to Anti-Tammany Forces.

The conference was held behind closed doors, and lasted about one hour. At its close, Charles Stewart Smith announced that it had been decided to appoint an Executive Committee of nine, and that the following letter would be at once sent to all the anti-Tammany organizations:

DEAR SIR: We inclose herewith a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce to-day after a full discussion in which the present situation respecting municipal reform was fully considered. The Chamber regards it as highly important that the union against Tammany Hall begun last year, and then so effective, shall be continued.

To this end the Committee on Municipal Reform has been directed by the Chamber to associate with itself citizens of New-York, not to exceed together with the undersigned fifty in all.

We beg to request that you will appoint representatives from your body to meet said committee or its representatives at an early date with the view of agreeing upon a ticket at the coming election which will unite all good citizens in a vigorous effort to thwart Tammany machinations and render that organization powerless.

The Chamber of Commerce believes that the commercial prosperity of the city as well as its credit at home and abroad demands this union on the part of all patriotic citizens.

Copies of this letter will be addressed to all organizations and associations who, one year ago, united in the work of municipal reform. We remain, your obedient servants,

CHARLES STEWART SMITH.
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.

Another meeting will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and, as soon as the Committee of Fifty is appointed, the executive committee of nine will be chosen.

R. WALLACE & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

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SILVERSMITHS

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Between 26th and 27th Streets.

WHAT TAMMANY MEN SAY.

Think a Union Is Sought Simply to Aid the Republicans.

The Tammany leaders heard the news of the entrance of the Chamber of Commerce's Committee of Fifty as a factor in the local political situation in a way suggesting that they were expecting just such a contingency. John C. Sheehan, Chairman of Tammany's Finance Committee, said:

"This new Chamber of Commerce committee is simply seeking another combination to put Republicans in place under the guise of reform. The fight this year will be against Mr. Platt and the Republican machine. Mr. Platt has his eye on New-York City and would like to make it as subservient to him as Philadelphia is to the Republican machine of Pennsylvania. The voters will not be deceived this year. The so-called reform forces are now at work. They want to join Mr. Platt in a fight against Tammany. Even Dr. Parkhurst, who has always charged Mr. Platt with every known species of political villainy, does not seem adverse to making terms with that gentleman. The other forces who are now combining or seeking to combine with the Republican machine are what might be called political brigands. They have all been in Tammany at one time or another. They sought to hurt the organization by putting forward unworthy men for office. When they found that their game did not work they left the organization.

"The public cannot be deceived by such people. When an office is demanded as the price of aid to the so-called reform movement, the value of the aid is easily estimated."

Mr. Sheehan also said that Tammany would put a ticket in the field this year that will be as strong as any ticket ever put before the voters. All the candidates may not be actual members of Tammany Hall, but, he said, they will all be sterling Democrats. Mr. Sheehan said that all Assembly district disputes must be settled within the districts. He repudiates the suggestion that he is in any sense boss of Tammany.

When asked for his opinion of the reasons that led to the creation of the Committee of Fifty, James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany, said:

"It is the same old crowd, doing business at the same old stand, under the same old cry, with the same old purpose in view of turning this city over to the Republicans."

Col. George B. McClellan, Chairman of the Tammany Committee on Correspondence and Resolutions, said:

"The gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce are doubtless sincere in their protestations for municipal reform. That is what the Committee of Seventy declared for, yet it is very apparent to every fair-minded person that the present local administration—the result of last year's upheaval—is not as good in a great many very important respects as the Tammany administrations that preceded it. Under Tammany's administration taxes went down, and the credit of the city was never at a higher point. Public improvements of great moment were undertaken. The fierce light of the Lexow investigation did not reveal any of the Tammany officials. Since the reformers have been in power there have been expenditures that would have created almost a public scandal had they been made under Tammany. It is a fortunate fact that the Controller's office is filled by a Democrat who knows his duty thoroughly."

Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt said:

"So we are to have a Committee of Fifty and they are for municipal reform? Well, New-York never had a better City Government than it had for the six years preceding Jan. 1 last. It was lied out of power, actually lied out. They are up to the same tactics again, but they will not be successful. You cannot fool the voters of this city more than once or twice every twenty years."

Ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain said:

"It must be a very strong and popular organization indeed that compels the Republicans to unite with every sort and manner of so-called political organizations to bring about its defeat. The machinations of the Republicans to the end of securing absolute control of this city, so that they may use it for their party purposes in State and Nation, are usually hidden behind the mask of reform. It is the Republican spirit, absolutely, that domates this Committee of Fifty enterprise. I have no fear, however, that the voters of this great Democratic city can be induced to turn it over to the Republicans this year. In all fairness, why is this hue and cry raised against Tammany? Is it not about time that some of these alleged reformers justify their charges against Tammany. Why don't they prove what they say, and if they cannot do that—and they can not—why don't they have the fairness to say so? They have had the City Government for three-fourths of a year. The Legislature gave their Commissioners of Accounts $100,000 extra with which to lay bare the misdoings of Tammany's government. They were going to show Tammany corruption right and left. Now, then, where is it?"

John F. Carroll said:

"So it's a Committee of Fifty now? Couldn't they get the other men and make it seventy? Perhaps the others have got places."

SENATOR CHILDS DENOUNCED

Whitestone Republican Club Declares It Will Try to Defeat Him.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 3.—The Whitestone Republican Club met to-night and passed by an almost unanimous vote the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the members of the Whitestone Republican Club that State Senator John Lewis Childs has violated many promises made to his constituents, and also pledges made to the public; be it therefore

Resolved, That this club is opposed to his renomination for the position of Senator of the Second Senatorial District, and that the members will do all in their power to prevent his being renominated.

A resolution to the same effect was offered some time ago in a meeting of the Tenth Election District organization. It was laid over until another meeting, and when it was finally put to a vote it was defeated. It was said that in the time intervening between the meetings the existence of the resolution was made public, and that a Congressman friend of Mr. Childs sent instructions to a Republican leader here to kill the resolution if possible. This leader mustered together a large number of friends in the district and succeeded in doing so.

The club which passed the resolution to-night takes in both the Tenth and Eleventh Districts. Before the resolution was offered Senator Childs's apparent affiliation with the Long Island Railroad at the time the bill to reduce the fare on this road from 3 to 2 cents a mile was introduced was freely discussed. His promises previous to his last election that he would favor a bill reducing the fare on the Long Island Railroad were also cited and discussed.

A Political Opponent Indorsed.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 3.—The Sixth Judicial District Democratic Convention was held to-day, and without a dissenting voice indorsed George F. Lyon of this city, the Republican nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court. The district comprises the Counties of Broome, Chenango, Chemung, Cortland, Delaware, Tompkins, Tioga, Tolland, Madison, Schuyler, and Otsego. C. H. Evarts of Otsego acted as Chairman. The action was taken because of the large Republican majority in the district which is impossible to overcome.

The Thirty-eighth District Senatorial Convention, after electing E. M. Tierney Chairman, nominated Emanuel Bronner of Binghamton for Senator. The district comprises the Counties of Broome, Chenango, and Chemung. E. B. Jones of Cortland, W. F. Van Cleve of Broome, and L. W. Kingman of Tioga were appointed a Senatorial committee.

For a Nerve Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. Harlow of Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic. I have used it freely with most excellent results."

TO ORDER A NEW PRIMARY

Tammany Leader E. V. Skinner Made a Charge of Irregularity.

ROW IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Grew Out of Twenty-first District Delegate Election, in Which Associate Leader Donohue Won—The Campaign Assessments.

Tammany's Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, and the seventy seats of the district leaders and their associate leaders were all filled, either by the leaders themselves or their proxies. Chairmen Sheehan, Cumming, McClellan, and Daniel F. Martin were all present, and James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided. The meeting was unusual in one respect. There was a wordy warfare between E. V. Skinner, the leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and Matthew F. Donohue, his associate leader. It was all about last Tuesday night's primaries in their district, details of which have already been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

It is a novelty to have a row in Tammany's Executive Committee, and it also led to something novel—a summons to the Committee on Organization to meet at the Wigwam at noon to-day for the purpose of calling a new primary in the Twenty-first Assembly District for next Monday, between 11 A. M. and 12 M.

The meeting of the Executive Committee was called to consider certain details of the campaign and to hasten the payment by the districts of their pro rata share of the money needed for organization. After the recent reorganization it was decided that each Assembly district should pay $500 into the treasury of the Central Organization in lieu of the dues of its members on the General Committee and Committee on Organization. In other words the members of these two committees paid their dues into the Assembly district treasury, and the leader of each district payes $500 out of the district treasury into the treasury of the Central Organization. After yesterday's meeting there were only three or four districts whose pro rata share had not been paid, and these will be turned in to-day. Something like twenty districts paid in yesterday. There is nothing unusual in the amount collected. If anything it is smaller than it was under the old system.

This, and other routine business having been disposed of, E. V. Skinner, who is the well-known railroad man, called the committee's attention to the trouble in his district. On the face of the returns from the primaries, the ticket of delegates to the various local conventions headed by Mr. Skinner had but 31 votes. The ticket headed by Matthew F. Donohue had 165. It looked as though Mr. Skinner had been badly defeated. It was rumored that this was due to the fact that Mr. Skinner is a friend of ex-Mayor Gilroy.

There was another side to the story, and Mr. Skinner told it yesterday. He explained to the committee that he had no idea whatever there was to be a contest. He had written to Mr. Donohue last Friday, asking him to send him the names of the men he desired to have on the primary ticket. He received a list Monday morning, and he added the names to his own list. He had also invited Mr. Donohue to meet him at his house, but Donohue wrote on the margin of the list of names he sent, a line to say that he could not accept the invitation on account of another engagement. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Skinner says, he busied himself trying to secure a position in the Surrogate's office for a relative of Donohue, who also did not have any of the Tammany officials. Since the reformers have been in power there have been expenditures that would have created almost a public scandal had they been made under Tammany. It is a fortunate fact that the Controller's office is filled by a Democrat who knows his duty thoroughly."

Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt said:

"So we are to have a Committee of Fifty and they are for municipal reform? Well, New-York never had a better City Government than it had for the six years preceding Jan. 1 last. It was lied out of power, actually lied out. They are up to the same tactics again, but they will not be successful. You cannot fool the voters of this city more than once or twice every twenty years."

Ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain said:

"It must be a very strong and popular organization indeed that compels the Republicans to unite with every sort and manner of so-called political organizations to bring about its defeat. The machinations of the Republicans to the end of securing absolute control of this city, so that they may use it for their party purposes in State and Nation, are usually hidden behind the mask of reform. It is the Republican spirit, absolutely, that domates this Committee of Fifty enterprise. I have no fear, however, that the voters of this great Democratic city can be induced to turn it over to the Republicans this year. In all fairness, why is this hue and cry raised against Tammany? Is it not about time that some of these alleged reformers justify their charges against Tammany. Why don't they prove what they say, and if they cannot do that—and they can not—why don't they have the fairness to say so? They have had the City Government for three-fourths of a year. The Legislature gave their Commissioners of Accounts $100,000 extra with which to lay bare the misdoings of Tammany's government. They were going to show Tammany corruption right and left. Now, then, where is it?"

John F. Carroll said:

"So it's a Committee of Fifty now? Couldn't they get the other men and make it seventy? Perhaps the others have got places."

DELANY MEN OPEN A CLUB.

The Fight in the Eleventh District—Compliments from Both Sides.

There was little evidence of the friction which exists between the Delanyites and the Daltonites of the Eleventh Assembly District to be found last night, although there was a good deal of politics talked at the club centre of the district in Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets.

A campaign club was opened in the Delany interest in the back room of O'Hagan's saloon, 426 West Thirty-first Street. J. J. Delany, Louis Drypolger, R. J. Sullivan, and Frank Rogers, who are the leaders of the fight against Dalton as the Tammany leader of the district, proposed to attend this meeting, but did not. J. B. Egan, Delany's brother-in-law, made a speech, in which he said that William Pitt Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats of Tammany Hall, was closeted in Peter F. Meyer's real estate salesroom for two hours just before the decision was announced which gave the election to Dalton. He also called John Mulligan a Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot because he had refused to allow the Delanyites to occupy the rooms of the Jefferson Club, though they tendered him the rent, and also because he had deserted them for the regular Tammany Hall faction.

After the meeting Mr. Egan said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the Delanyites had 1,700 enrolled voters in the district, and that they would bury Dalton and his candidate deep on election day.

Mr. Egan did not know what action would finally be taken by the Delanyites, though it was their present intention to nominate independent candidates for Assembly, Senate, and Congress. It was barely possible that they might only nominate a candidate for Assembly and support "Tom" Costigan, the County Democracy man, for Senator. Their ticket would have the Statue of Liberty for its emblem, and all the Delany adherents would be taught to vote this ticket and the State Democratic ticket without making mistakes.

An indignation mass meeting of the Delanyites will be held in Radowsky's Hall, 250 West Thirty-third Street, on Saturday evening, "to protest against the action of Tammany Hall in driving from the organization 2,000 loyal Democrats," as the circular puts it.

The regular Dalton Tammany men stood on the sidewalk in front of their club and sniffed with contempt at the news of these great preparations.

"They want to elect Meade, the Republican candidate for Senator," said one Daltonite. "They're no Democrats, anyhow."

"The Delany men filled all the saloons around the place where the primary election was held, but Dalton out-manoeuvred them. Now they're kicking, instead of taking their medicine," said another Daltonite.

The total vote of the Assembly district is about 6,000. The Republicans, under Robert A. Greacen, are wel organized and may poll a third of the votes in the district.

Begin To-day—

If you have taken cold—to use RIKER'S EXPECTORANT, the Best Remedy in the known world, approved and prescribed by leading New-York physicians as a certain cure for a cough or cold, croup, pneumonia, or any disease of throat or lungs. Only 60 cts. a bottle, and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's

6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

The State Democracy, under the leadership of Thomas Costigan, are also pretty strong, so that the fight between the Tammany factions leaves that organization weak.

THEY BELIEVE IN MR. DAYTON.

Members of the Bohemian Citizens' Club Would Have Him a Justice.

The Bohemian Citizens' Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, which is composed of property owners and taxpayers of various political affiliations, is very enthusiastic over the prospect of the nomination of Postmaster Charles W. Dayton for a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State.

At a largely attended meeting of the club, at which Vincent W. Woytisek presided and Franz Klein acted as Secretary, the following was unanimously adopted:

Desiring that no man shall be nominated for public office who is not well known as a competent, fair, incorruptible, and liberal-minded citizen, and in order to indicate to the great political organizations the kind and character of men who, in our judgment, should be nominated and could be elected in November next, we cordially suggest the name of Charles W. Dayton, the present Postmaster of New-York, as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Any political organization that would so honor Mr. Dayton would deserve and would receive our enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be presented to the Chairman of the County Committees of the respective political organizations in the City of New-York.

The club has a large membership and a following of at least 2,000 voters in its district alone.

P. J. GLEASON WANTS TO DEBATE

ANXIOUS TO DISCUSS ISSUES WITH POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

Long Island City Axe Trade Booming—Women and Children Purchasers—Youthful Paraders.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 3.—Patrick Jerome Gleason, who was nominated last night by the Gleason Democrats for Mayor of this city, has issued a challenge inviting all his political opponents to meet him on the stump and debate with him the issues of the campaign.

"I am prepared," he says, "to meet any and all my opponents in any place that they may select to discuss the issues of the campaign."

At the suggestion of Louis Welling, the Gleasonites have adopted as their emblem a battle axe.

Mr. Gleason was asked by a reporter yesterday if he intended to have his implement with him when he met his opponents on the battlefield of public discussion.

"Oh, well, now," replied Mr. Gleason slowly, as he looked at the reporter through half-closed eyes, "that is a leading question, and I must decline to answer it."

The nomination of Mr. Gleason has caused a great deal of excitement among the parents of Long Island City boys. The children take the greatest interest in this campaign, and the main desire in the life of every schoolboy over here just now is to get an axe, and to get it quickly.

The ex-Mayor during his former administration gained the undying admiration of the school children by erecting five new schoolhouses. In opening these schools he used to delight the boys and girls with funny speeches, and occasionally he would scatter small presents among them.

There was an amused twinkle in his eye when he was informed yesterday that the children have commenced to organize Gleason campaign brigades.

The demand for axes, large and small, just now in Long Island City is unprecedented.

A well-known hardware dealer in business not far from the Town Hall said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "Since the nomination last night of Gleason for Mayor I have been doing the best business in axes I have ever done in my life. The axe trade is just fairly booming, and we can hardly keep up with the demand.

"It is not only the men and boys who want them for parade purposes," he said, "but even the ladies are buying them for ornamental purposes." Then, reflectively, "I wouldn't be surprised if they should be used in a practical way if the campaign gets warm.

"The women are hanging them up on the walls of their drawing rooms and scattering them about the house wherever they can look pretty or ornamental. They will be within reach if needed.

"Why, this is the very best party emblem the Gleasonites could have chosen," concluded the hardware man; "we are selling axes day and night."

The ex-Mayor was greeted to-night by about 200 children. He usually dines in Miller's Hotel. He was sitting at a table near the entrance with two friends when a crowd of boys and girls ranging in years from five to fifteen gathered about the door. Suddenly one of them cried:

"Who'll be de nex' Mayor o' Long Island City?"

"Patrick J. Gleason," shouted the assemblage in chorus.

"What's de matter wid Gleason?" cried a ragged urchin about five years old.

"Dere's nothin' de matter wid him," chorused the crowd.

"Hooray for Paddy Gleason!" shouted another, and there was more cheering.

During it all Mr. Gleason and his two friends remained at the table, but when one toddler stepped up in the hotel entrance, and, pointing at Mr. Gleason, said, in a weak voice: "Dere's de boss!" the candidate for Mayor stood up, and, reaching down in one of his trousers pockets, drew forth a handful of small change, and calling to the children to look out, he tossed the coins through the open door.

A lively struggle ensued. The air was full of feet and legs, while underneath the struggling mass of lively youngsters now and then came forth:

"I'm got a nickel!" "Dat's nothin', I've collared a dime!"

"That will do for to-night, my children," called the ex-Mayor, and the children went away.

There was cheering around the corner and in a few minutes a column of boys marched up to the hotel door, singing:

Mayor Stanford is the wagon,
Manley is the horse,
McGee is the driver,
And Gleason is the boss.

At the head of the column four big boys bore on their shoulders a stuffed figure strapped to a board. They marched right into the hotel, and, placing the figure on the floor, told their "ideal" that the effigy represented what would become of the man who should run against Mr. Gleason for Mayor. Then the boys jumped up and down on the figure and shouted that that was what the voters were going to do with the candidate of the Jefferson wing of the Democracy. Messrs. Manley and McGee, referred to in the song, are respectively candidates for the Republican and Jefferson nominations for Mayor.

THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY MO.

Cured of Disfiguring ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES

Our baby when three weeks old was badly afflicted with Eczema. Her head, arms, neck, limbs, and nearly every joint in her body was raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. We began with CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and after the first application we could see a change. After we had used them one week some of the sores had healed entirely, and ceased to spread. In less than a month, she was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair, and took a premium as the prettiest baby, over sixteen others. MR. & MRS. PARK, 1609 Belleview Ave., Kan. City. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston.

MET THEIR CANDIDATES

Executive Committee of Good Government Clubs in Session.

FIGHT FOR A PRINCIPLE, THEY SAY

Will Not Support Candidates on Any Union Ticket Unless Up to the Standard of Good Government Nominees.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Good Government Clubs met last night at the City Club. All the candidates of the Good Government Clubs were present except Lewis L. Delafield and Hamilton Odell.

The meeting was said to be simply in the nature of a reception to the candidates. In regard to the action of the Chamber of Commerce and its proposed committee of fifty, it was said that no action was taken.

The Good Government Clubs maintain that they have a principle at stake, and that principle must be observed in any movement for a union ticket which can command their support. They will insist that candidates must be up to the standard of qualification of the men on their ticket and equally free from partisan taint. The quality of the non-partisanship must be absolute. The clubs are not afraid to stand up and be counted, and prominent members of the Executive Committee say that they would prefer to do this, regardless of the consequences to any politician, than indorse any candidate not up to their standards.

This puts the Committee of Fifty on its mettle. The Good Government Clubs' support is wanted by the men who backed the move for an independent ticket yesterday. Some of the most prominent Good Government Club men in the city met with the committee yesterday afternoon, and the organizations, so far as can be vouched for by these men, were evidently in sympathy with the fifty. But the Good Government men did not commit themselves. It is not a sure thing that they will take any steps looking toward the taking of their ticket, or any part of it, out of the field. On the other hand, there is good authority for the statement that men who are up to their standards, selected by the Committee of Fifty and supported by other organizations, might be substituted for some of the candidates named at the convention last Monday night.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB F WAITS.

Action Regarding the Ticket Is Deferred for the Present.

A special meeting of Good Government Club F was held at 8 o'clock last night at the club's headquarters, 524 Hudson Street, President L. T. Callanan in the chair, to consider the action of the Good Government Clubs' Convention Monday last in nominating an independent ticket.

The proceedings were expected to be of the liveliest nature, because there exists in the club one faction that wishes to indorse the action of the convention, and another that dissents from it so strongly as to render the possibility of Club F withdrawing from the convention almost a probability.

The chances of war, however, were lessened when President Callanan in opening the proceedings begged the speakers to avoid too heated discussion and not to indulge in personalities of any description.

The result of the meeting was the determination to refrain from expressing any opinion on the action of the convention until after the results of the efforts to secure a union anti-Tammany ticket had become known. It was expressed in the resolution offered by C. W. Bowen of 3 East Tenth Street, as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the honest difference of opinion concerning the expediency of the action of the convention of Good Government Clubs on Sept. 30, Good Government Club F refrain from expressing any formal opinion until after the results of the efforts to secure a union, anti-Tammany ticket have become known.

The resolution, which was before the close of the meeting reconsidered and laid on the table by a vote of 19 to 13. It was decided that it would be better to make no expression on the subject until the next meeting of the club.

Before this result was reached there was considerable discussion and speechmaking, and on more than one occasion it was only the tact and good humor of Chairman Callanan that prevented the very warmest kind of arguments.

Edward B. Merrill, Vice President of the club, spoke first.

"I am opposed to the ticket nominated by the convention," he said, "because I think these Good Government Clubs are not organized for the purpose of organizing a new party. But I think the gentlemen on the ticket are unexceptional, and we should be slow to condemn the action of the convention."

Egerton O. Schmidt of 55 Liberty Street, the next speaker, said: "It is good government on the one side and bad government on the other. We should make haste slowly. It is now time for this club to uphold the action of the convention. Let us indorse everything that our convention has done."

C. W. Bowen said that, however much the club might deplore the action of the convention, it should look to only one result—the defeat of Tammany.

Samuel Seabury of 43 West Twenty-third Street said the club must not break faith with the men nominated by the convention. "If we do," he said, "we are not worthy to have faith reposed in us, and no political leader will do so."

George M. Cassatt, the delegate on the Executive Committee from the Tenth District to the convention, then gave his reasons in a forcible speech for the ticket nominated.

"We could get no assurance from the element in the Republican Party," he said, "to which we most looked for assistance, that they would give us their support. We were ignored and treated as boys. They told us to wait until after Platt's convention, and then they would see what could be done. But we won't take any ticket that is crammed down our throats by Boss Platt to defeat Boss Croker!

"There is no man in the Executive Committee who has an axe to grind. We acted for the best. If this club will show enough confidence in the committees appointed by the convention, I can assure you that the action that will be finally taken will be along the line that you all desire. We are most anxious that Club F, the most influential of all the clubs, should show that they have confidence in what has been done."

Before the meeting adjourned, a resolution was adopted indorsing the record of Alfred R. Conkling, and hoping that he might again represent the new Fifth Assembly District in the Legislature.

Democratic State Headquarters.

It was practically decided yesterday that the Democratic State Headquarters this year would be in the commodious house 27 Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth Street, almost in the shadow of Dr. Parkhurst's church. The house is owned by Congressman Henry C. Miner.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

Senate.

FORTIETH DISTRICT—J. F. Barnes, Democrat.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Walter L. Brown, Republican;

F. W. WURSTER FOR MAYOR

The Fire Commissioner Nominated by the Brooklyn Republicans.

JACOB WORTH'S CANDIDATE FAILS

William Cullen Bryant Fell Thousands Behind—Supervisor Fitchie Was a Small Candidate.

Frederick W. Wurster, Fire Commissioner, was named early this morning for Mayor of Brooklyn by the Republicans.

The balloting was by wards, the strength of each ward being its vote for Gov. Morton.

The thirty-one wards of the city gave to Mr. Wurster 46,000 votes, against 36,000 for William Cullen Bryant, who was Jacob Worth's candidate for the nomination.

When the result of the balloting was announced at 1 o'clock this morning, Sheriff Buttling, who led the Bryant forces, moved to make the nomination of Mr. Wurster unanimous. The convention assented, and shouted itself hoarse.

When the cheering and handkerchief waving and hat throwing were stopped, the delegates took up the question of the nomination of three Civil Justices.

Theodore B. Willis presented the names of Albert E. Moore, Gerard B. Van Wart, and Oscar E. Langer. The delegates from the Seventeenth Ward crowded around Mr. Wurster and insisted that their Alderman, Nicholas Droge, should be named, and he was named, but at a late hour indications were that the three first named would win.

The convention met in the old armory in North Portland Avenue. The building was never before so crowded. The body of the main drill room was reserved for the delegates and the alternates. The three galleries surrounding three sides of the armory were so crowded that it was impossible to move.

On the stage were the leading members of the Republican party, the most conspicuous being Charles A. Schieren, Jr., Asa W. Tenney, Charity Commissioner Burtis, Jesse Fuller, Irving Bragdon, Edward Linton, Charles H. Cotton, Controller Palmer, Timothy L. Woodruff, and Herbert F. Gunnison. Many handsomely dressed women were also on the stage.

Among the interested spectators was S. S. Whitehouse of the Democratic General Committee.

Controller George W. Palmer called the convention to order at 8:30 o'clock. His voice was so weak that it was almost impossible to hear him fifteen feet away. James H. Moore of the Ninth Ward, Warren Treadwell of the Ninth Ward, and John K. Neal of the Twenty-eighth Ward were elected temporary Secretaries.

During the roll call of delegates the friends of James Gascoine arrived on the scene with a band and banners. The police refused to allow them to place the banners on the platform.

There was a great deal of confusion during the preliminary roll call, and Controller Palmer was kept continually calling for order.

The friends of Senator William J. Reynolds tried to gain pledges from the delegates in favor of his candidacy, in the event that William Cullen Bryant was not able to secure the nomination, and for that purpose Senator Reynolds's name as a delegate was withdrawn and an alternate was named in his place to act as delegate from the Ninth Ward.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford received an ovation when he arose and stood on a chair to make changes in the delegations.

The Chairman ruled that there had been a tie vote on a delegate from the Twelfth District of the Twenty-second Ward, and Gen. Woodford caused much laughter when he announced that the tie was cast by the same delegate's running on two tickets.

The roll call was completed at 10 o'clock, and Theodore B. Willis moved that the temporary officers be the permanent officers, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Theodore B. Willis, W. L. Gerish of the First Ward, Col. Charles Morton of the Twenty-fifth Ward, Mr. Hermance of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and John H. Bullenkamp of the Fourth Ward were appointed tellers.

Major Thomas D. Mosscrop of the Seventh Ward then took the platform, and at 10:07 o'clock placed in nomination for Mayor Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie. He said that Mr. Fitchie had defeated George Kinkel for Supervisor at Large; that Kinkel was to be nominated for Mayor by the Democrats, and that Mr. Fitchie could again defeat him.

Mr. Fitchie, he said, was an honest man of Scotch parentage, who would approve of all public improvements that were in the interest of the people. He said Mr. Fitchie could scent a "job" because of his keen instinct.

John M. Ward of the Seventeenth Ward then took the platform. He was received with great applause. He had been called upon to nominate William Cullen Bryant. He eulogized Mr. Bryant, and spoke of his excellent work in building up a great career. Mr. Bryant, he said, was an American, had been educated in the public schools in Brooklyn, and was a lover of Brooklyn and its institutions, a molder of public opinion, and a Republican loyal to the cause.

When he mentioned the name of Mr. Bryant, the applause that greeted it was deafening.

Henry A. Powell was the spokesman for Fire Commissioner Frederick W. Wurster. He began by saying that his candidate was a citizen of the Nineteenth Ward, and calling attention to the fact that Mr. Ward had failed to mention the fact that his candidate was from the Nineteenth Ward.

"My candidate," shouted Mr. Ward, "is a citizen of Brooklyn." Great applause followed this remark.

Mr. Powell then asked for fair play and said he did not want to be interrupted. He spoke in glowing terms of Mr. Wurster, who, he said, represented the administration that had saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the City of Brooklyn.

He elicited great applause when he said the Republican Party wanted a man who was not some other man's man. His reference, of course, was to Jacob Worth and Mr. Bryant.

"That's right!" shouted a delegate. "Seek it to them!"

"Mr. Wurster," said Mr. Powell, "carried his own district, his opponent's district, and the entire Nineteenth Ward."

This remark was dig No. 2 at Jacob Worth.

Mr. Powell then spoke of Mayor Schieren's administration, and said he had given a pure, honest administration, in the interest of the taxpayers.

This was received with mingled applause and hisses.

Mr. Powell said that before Mr. Wurster had taken charge of the Fire Department the people of Brooklyn found it difficult to get insurance at reasonable rates, but that since Mr. Wurster had been in the office he had established twenty fire engines.

Mr. Powell received very small applause when he said that the Republican Party was the friend of the laboring man. He said that if Mr. Wurster was not nominated the entire city, county, and Senatorial tickets would be in peril.

Mr. Cabble of the Twenty-third Ward seconded the nomination of Frederick W. Wurster.

W. E. Hallett of the Twenty-eighth Ward nominated James Gascoine amid much disorder.

The first ballot was begun at 10:50 o'clock. In the Twenty-fifth District of the Sixth Ward there were no delegates, but the vote 77—was given to Wurster. The Bryantites discovered the trick, and 77 votes were taken off Wurster's tally.

The total number of votes that could be cast in the convention was 86,453; but there were many missing districts. It was necessary that 43,277 votes should be cast for the successful nominee.

When it came to the Twenty-third Ward, Mr. Cabble announced that the ward's vote was 913 for Bryant and 6,809 for Wurster.

Then great excitement prevailed, and the Seventh Ward immediately changed and threw its 664 votes from Bryant to Wurster.

Controller Palmer announced that he would not allow any wards to change, as it was taking an undue advantage of the wards that had not voted. He said he would not do it, even if the convention remained in session for a week. The vote by wards must first be complete, he said.

The Thirty-first Ward cast its votes about 1 o'clock.

Frederick W. Wurster.

Frederick W. Wurster is at present Fire Commissioner. He is the President of the Hanover Club. He was born in Plymouth, N. C., April 1, 1850, his parents being Germans, who came to this country sixty years ago. They moved to Brooklyn when he was seven years old, and he attended old Public School No. 10, in Wilson Street, of which Leonard Dunkley, the present Principal, was even then in charge.

When he was twenty years old Mr. Wurster, with $300 which he had saved, began the business of manufacturing axles, and then he started a brass foundry in Rodney Street. He has been a most successful business man. For the last ten years he has been Trustee of the Manufacturers' National Bank, was an incorporator and is a Trustee of the Nassau Trust Company, and is also a Trustee of the Kings County Building and Loan Association and of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. He is the Vice President of the Spring and Axle Association of the United States, and is an ex-President of the Windsor Club.

He lives at 170 Rodney Street, and has a beautiful home. His pictures are said to be as fine as any collection in Brooklyn. When Mayor Schieren took office he appointed Mr. Wurster Fire Commissioner, and he has made a model official. He is a warm friend of William Cullen Bryant, who opposed him for the nomination.

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NEW YORK STATE AT ATLANTA

Preparations to Observe "Evacuation Day" at the Exhibition—Rare Collection of Colonial Relics.

The State days at the Atlanta Exposition promise to be interesting. Pennsylvania and Illinois are making great preparations, and when their days come they will have their Governors and regiments of militia in Atlanta to represent and do honor to their States.

The New-York committee is making arrangements for a proper celebration of New-York day. It expects Goy. Morton and Mayor Strong to be in attendance, and as special rates have been made by the railroads, large numbers of private citizens of the State will be with them. The committee has issued invitations to all the Mayors in the State, and to all civil and military organizations. The Governor and staff and the Mayor will go to Atlanta on a special train.

Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, has been designated as New-York day.

One of the most interesting and valuable displays to be made by New-York State at the exposition is that of the Colonial and Historical Loan Exhibit. The collection will consist of valuable historical portraits, miniatures, fans, old laces, old silver, documents, and other small articles of historical interest. A special collection of old silver has been made. There are also to be displayed pieces of silver made from the first silver ever mined in this country. There will be relics from the Clinton, Van Courtland, Stuyvesant, Livingston, and Verplanck families. Mrs. Donald McLean of New-York will have charge of the exhibit.

As a souvenir of the exhibit, there will be placed on sale a Revolutionary calendar, designed by a young New-York artist, member of the School of Applied Design, dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and issued under the auspices of the New-York City Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. This calendar is historically of great value. The thirteen seals of the Colonies are used to represent the twelve months of the year and for decorative purposes. The collection of Colonial seals is exceedingly rare.

OWNERSHIP OF THE RIVERS IN QUESTION

The Use of Headwaters for Irrigation Raises Doubts.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

An interesting question is likely to arise in connection with the irrigation boom. It is: Who owns the rivers? In the Irrigation Congress at Albuquerque a Mexican gentleman discussed the appropriation of the Rio Grande by the Americans. Once, he stated, the Rio Grande was navigable from its mouth to El Paso; now, owing to the abstraction of the water by the up-river irrigationists, the lower Rio Grande is no longer a navigable stream, and is scarcely a river at all. This is a pitiful fate for a stream forming the boundary between nations—the Rio Grande, (the Great River.)

Similar complaints have arisen nearer home. It has been extensively published of late that the failure of the "Soule Ditch," an extensive irrigation enterprise in Western Kansas, was caused by the absorption of the water of the Arkansas River by Colorado irrigators, leaving the Kansas cultivators without the necessary moisture.

It has always been held that a river, once started, was under the protection of the law in its course. Laws have been made to prevent the building of dams across even unnavigable streams in a manner to prevent fish from traveling up and down, and navigable streams, or streams declared by law to be navigable, are the subject of many statutes. Now the rivers must be regulated and preserved by law for the benefit of down-stream irrigators as well as for fish and navigators.

It may be well imagined that this will form a question of considerable difficulty and delicacy. Who has the best right to a river—those who own the head of the river, or those who only own its mouth?

The moral seems to be that the best system of irrigation is that where each individual irrigator owns and controls his own source of water supply; where he is not "beholden" to any other man for water, but pumps from his own property, which extends to the centre of the earth, all of the vital fluid he needs and uses. The vexed question of the rivers, their use and ownership, should strengthen the cause of the every-man-his-own-irrigator advocates.

NAMED BY FIFTY POPULISTS

A County Ticket and Some Senatorial and Assembly Candidates.

Fifty members of the People's Party held a mass meeting and County Convention in the North Side Populist Club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. John J. Kennealey was Chairman. The nominations were made as follows:

County Clerk—John J. Kennealy.
Register—James B. McGarvey.
Justices of the Supreme Court—Coleridge A. Hart, James H. Laird, and Alfred L. Manierre.
Judges of the City Court—Henry V. Coclough, L. B. Mayes, and Thomas D. Stetson.
Judges of the Court of General Sessions—Charles E. Manierre, W. H. Van Cott.

Nominations in Senatorial and Assembly Districts were made as follows:

Tenth—James Hurley; Eleventh, Nicholas Aleinekoff; Twelfth—N. B. Boutell; Thirteenth—W. A. Wilson; Fourteenth—Henry Meisel; Fifteenth—H. Alden Spencer; Sixteenth—Titus Merritt; Seventeenth—Joseph Finn; Eighteenth—Dion W. Burke; Nineteenth—Michael J. Leonard; Twentieth—Edwin G. Beard; Twenty-first Francis Ficke.

Thirty-fourth Assembly—Lawrence Cavanagh; Thirty-fifth—Patrick McLaughlin; Fifth—W. J. Jones.

For Congress in the Tenth District George Gethen was named.

In districts where the Populists have not already made nominations the County Committee will nominate the candidates.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Sept. 25, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Sept. 28, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:24 A. M.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Chalmers, Sourabaya, Samarang, and Algiers, via Delaware Breakwater. Arrived at Quarantine at 1:45 A. M.

JUSTICE GAYNOR DECLINES

He Will Not Run for Mayor of Brooklyn as an Independent.

DOES NOT CARE FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

If Divided Democrats Had United on Him He Would Have Felt Constrained to Stand—Some Criticisms.

Justice William J. Gaynor has decided not to be a candidate for Mayor in Brooklyn.

He has sent to the committee of five appointed at the meeting of citizens in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Monday evening to notify him of his nomination, the following letter:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 3, 1895.

To the Committee from the Citizens' Meeting:

I am thankful that I have always felt disinclined to run for public office. I saw early that it is not those in public office who do the most good. The unknown writer of one little book, claimed and read by every denomination of Christians, has done more for mankind than all the men who ever held public office.

The meeting of citizens was called without my consent. I did not know the call had been made for it until it had been extensively published. It was then urged upon me that, as no communication had been or would be had with me by the committee which issued the call, and as the meeting would be held anyhow, I had no right to interfere and try to stop it, as I did in the case of the similar meeting two years ago. I yielded to this insistence, inasmuch as I had written to many, and orally stated to many more, and it had been published and was publicly known, that I was not a candidate for Mayor, and I see now that I had no right to interfere.

Your hope was that during the course of events, and especially as a result of the meeting, the prospect or the certainty that I would also receive the united nomination of a divided political party, would become manifest. If that had come to pass, I would have felt constrained by a sense of duty to run for Mayor, and would have resigned my present office with great reluctance, as its work is congenial to me and presents opportunities for doing good, while from both education and long habit I am unsuited to political strife, as my personal acquaintances well know. But it did not so come about, and, therefore, I shall not run for Mayor. I have to thank you for informing me that I was not expected by your meeting to run without receiving the other nomination. I could not in due respect to the exalted office I now hold, as all will admit, descend from it to go into a contest between two organizations of the same party, professing the same object of good government, that being my sole object also; nor can I stand in an attitude of apparently trying to enforce my nomination.

The manifested opposition to me by the leaders of one organization may be wise. No doubt it is unselfish and sincere, though I may not be able to see it. Anyhow, I accept it as cheerfully as I did two years ago. The little I did to aid in lifting government up in Brooklyn and making it better was done with no expectation or thought of running for office; and when the question of office came up, it was easy and congenial for me to get out of the way, and it is now. I was influenced to begin actual work for better and higher government in Brooklyn chiefly by a feeling that I could no longer sit silent in the face of things happening, and also partly by the deep obligation I felt under to the people of Brooklyn, having commenced my active life among them, and all I had, and all I think I have been able to achieve, being largely due to their trust and confidence in me from the beginning.

How grateful I feel to the many of them who have now manifested their preference for me I cannot express. Your meeting will not be in vain. It will have a lasting effect. I know the thought forces that began it, and I see in it one of the signs of a great step forward in certain problems of government which have been solved in almost every free State in the world except in this country.

And now allow me to conclude by saying what I have so often said, and what I would put as a live coal on the head of every person in Brooklyn if I could, viz.: "National politics and State politics should have nothing to do with local politics and offices. The generation even now in our common schools (the one institution which is the sole hope and guarantee of the continuance of all our other institutions) will see this and will do away with baseness and corruption in the government of cities.

The spectacle of the City of Brooklyn acquiring, by the power of eminent domain, at an outlay of $1,000,000 of the hard-earned money of its rent payers and taxpayers a large plot of property for a plaza or park, ordered by the State to be held in trust for the city, only that its Mayor and other officers may straightway turn it over to railroad corporations as a gift, as has just been done at the bridge, will then be impossible in Brooklyn."

The spectacle of a few politicians and speculators getting a Commissioner every year without giving, but as a gift, the right to build a bridge across the East River, only to get the Mayor and other public officials to dicker with them about buying it back for Government the next year, at a vast sum, out of the money of the rent payers and taxpayers, will then be impossible in Brooklyn.

There will then be a Mayor who will say shortly to all such people, that government does not give away with one hand such political rights or franchises (the proprty of the people) only to buy them back with the other hand out of the people's money, who will say abruptly that the way of enriching the few out of the hard work, anxiety, and sweat of the many, is no longer tolerated in Brooklyn. To discuss such things as these, or to prevent them, or rip them up by action, should be the work of political leaders, and far more congenial to them than the commonplace details of political organization. Ideas are the soul of organizations, and history teaches that one just idea will shatter the strongest organization in the world.

The Mayor of Brooklyn, with practically all the powers of government vested in his own hands, has a greater opportunity to illustrate the traditions and philosophy of free and enlightened government, as it directly touches the people at every point, and concerns individual liberty and right, than the Governor of any of our States or the President of the United States. I have looked forward to see the Government of Brooklyn in all this an object lesson to the whole country. It may have been only an exaltation or a dream, but I think not, I think not. It will all be in God's time.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.

Justice Gaynor was notified Tuesday that he had been nominated. He did not then indicate what his reply would be, and it was thought that he would delay it until after the Democratic City Conventions.

Home Rule and Harmony.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

The events of the week developed in the minds of Erie County Democrats a strong will, and we believe that they will find a way whereby they can come together and build up the most powerful Democratic organization in the history of this city and county. We believe the way is so plain that nearly all now see it—home rule and harmony. It has been clearly and forcibly demonstrated that there cannot be harmony without home rule. Not a few Democrats, who a week ago did not recognize the truth of this, recognize it now, and they do not permit pride of opinion to stand in the way of their willingness to get upon the platform of home rule and harmony.

The State Democracy and the Ticket.

From The Syracuse News.

The State Democracy, whose delegation declined the State Convention's offer of one-fifth representation from the City and County of New-York, will support the State ticket made here all the same. This was officially settled at a meeting of the Executive Committee. That is right; that is the part of true Democrats. The decision of the State Convention is the supreme law of the party, to which every loyal Democrat, like it or not like it, should loyally bow. The Democratic Party of New-York is to-day a unit in support of the Democratic ticket. That means victory.

Quaker Wisdom

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M'LAUGHLIN BOSS AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

there can be no harmony, and no Democrat will be elected this Fall."

The return of "Boss" McLaughlin to power does not impress Thomas F. Farrell, Secretary to the regular organization, as at all ominous.

"The Judiciary Convention was not run by Mr. McLaughlin," he declared, with amusing gravity. "It ran itself, and nominated good men. Mr. Jenks is an excellent candidate, and can be elected."

Police Justice John J. Walsh was cautious in speaking of the reappearance of "Boss" McLaughlin on the political stage.

"The fact that Mr. McLaughlin is Mr. Jenks's friend ought not to prejudice voters against Mr. Jenks," he said. "Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Jenks both are Democrats, and no exception can be taken to the leadership of the one or the candidacy of the other."

Although the opposition to Mr. Jenks's candidacy for the Supreme Court is great in the Western District, it is more alarming in the Eastern District to the leaders, and there was a conference among them yesterday as to the advisability of asking Mr. Jenks to decline the nomination, but nothing definite was decided upon. Such a step, it was urged by some, would be an insult to "Boss" McLaughlin, and his devoted followers would rather that the party should suffer defeat than that he should be offended. So the question rests with Mr. Jenks, who may settle the difficulty by voluntarily retiring from the race.

"I have not been officially informed of my nomination yet," said Mr. Jenks to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES late yesterday afternoon, "and in advance of that I cannot say whether I shall accept it or not. Nothing will be done until the morning."

In case Mr. Jenks decides to run for Supreme Court Justice the reform candidates will put in operation a programme that will insure his defeat. J. Warren Greene and John A. Taylor, who were nominated by the reform convention against Mr. Jenks and James W. Covert, have placed their resignations in the hands of the Conventional Committee, who will substitute for them J. Wilmot Smith of Suffolk County, the Republican candidate, and ex-Congressmen James W. Covert of Queens, one of the regular nominees. This plan would insure the election of Smith, Covert, and Keogh, and the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Jenks.

If Mr. Jenks withdraws from the race he will open the way at the last moment for harmony. The reformers are willing to accept James D. Bell as a candidate in place of Mr. Jenks, substituting him on their ticket for Mr. Greene, and they will place Mr. Covert on their ticket instead of Mr. Taylor. The harmony Judiciary ticket would then be James D. Bell of Kings, James W. Covert of Queens, and Martin J. Keogh of Westchester.

The question must be decided to-day, as to-morrow will be the last day on which Judiciary nominations may be legally registered at Albany.

Such a solution of the problem would leave the way clear for harmonious action at the City and County Conventions to-morrow.

The members of the reform wing of the Democratic party do not object to Mr. Jenks on personal grounds, but purely on public grounds.

Few men are personally more popular than Mr. Jenks, but his record as a public official is objectionable. As Corporation Counsel under Mayors Whitney, Chapin, and Boody, Mr. Jenks was closely identified with the abuses of those administrations and was credited with having much to do with matters that made the administrations of those Mayors a reproach. He advised Mayor Chapin in the matter of the Long Island water supply deal, which was a great public scandal, and he was Mayor Boody's adviser in the affair of the Columbian celebration frauds. He has always been regarded as "Boss" McLaughlin's most valued legal counselor, and during the term of Mayor Boody he was regarded as the brains of the Mayor's office. Consequently he stands for everything which Edward M. Shepard and his followers have revolted against, and should they accept him as a political candidate they would stultify themselves.

The action of "Boss" McLaughlin in forcing Mr. Jenks upon the ticket was therefore a direct affront to that section of the Democracy which has stood out against unfit candidates and unclean methods, and was a deliberate invitation on the part of "Boss" McLaughlin for the reform wing to go its own way.

If it is found that harmony is impossible this year, the reform wing of the Democracy will nominate independent city and county candidates to-morrow, and it was proposed yesterday to nominate Edward M. Shepard for Mayor and Charles J. Patterson for District Attorney.

"I don't know," said Mr. Shepard yesterday, "whether harmony is finally ended or not. On our side we are proceeding vigorously on the basis of a complete and separate ticket of our own. Our Executive Committee meets to-morrow evening. A Campaign Committee will then be appointed.

"It is reported," said the reporter, "that the sentiment among delegates to the City Convention is in favor of nominating you for Mayor, and that the County Convention will name Mr. Patterson for District Attorney."

"So far as Mr. Patterson is concerned," said Mr. Shepard, "it is correct. The sentiment in favor of his nomination for District Attorney is very strong and I believe he will be selected. So far as I am concerned I have nothing to say regarding the use of my name."

"If nominated by the City Convention will you accept?"

"In answer to that I will say that I have placed my services at the disposal of my friends in the organization, to be used by them as deemed most effective for our purposes."

Justice Gaynor was still discussed as a possible regular candidate for Mayor, but his friends gave it as their opinion that such talk was encouraged by "Boss" McLaughlin in order to defeat him. Another candidate mentioned for the regulars is ex-Supervisor at Large George Kinkel. Gen. John B. Woodward was also regarded as a good candidate.

The split in the Democratic Party is causing Gen. Horatio C. King, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, no little uneasiness.

"It is a lamentable state of affairs," he said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "A local split anywhere in the party may cause defeat in the State, and defeat in the State this year means probable loss of the State next year. The situation is a grave one, and no man should let his own personal ambition stand in the way of Democratic harmony and unity."

STATE CONVENTION OF REFORMERS.

To Prepare the Way for a Local Reform Ticket in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, held in Room 130, 111 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this committee does hereby call a convention of the members of the Democratic Party Reform Organization to nominate candidates for the State offices to be filled at the coming election; that such convention shall be held at the Clarendon Hotel, in the City of Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 4, 1895, at 8 o'clock.

Resolved further, That all qualified electors of the State of New-York belonging to the Democratic Party Reform Organization who refuse for the ticket nominated by that party in the election of November, 1894, be invited to attend this convention, and are hereby declared to be qualified as members thereof.

Resolved further, That Charles J. Edwards, or in his absence Robert H. Roy, be appointed to call the said convention to order, and that a sub-committee be appointed to prepare a preliminary roll of the said convention on behalf of this committee.

In a statement explaining these resolutions, Secretary Robert Baker of the State Committee said:

"This action is in no sense to be regarded as hostile to the State ticket nominated at Syracuse Sept. 25. On the contrary, the renomination by this convention of Gen. King, Norton Chase, and the other nominees will almost certainly result in augmenting the vote to be cast for them, in fact, Democrats in other parts of the State need have no fear that this will in any way jeopardize the chances for the State ticket.

"The action of the so-called Brooklyn regular organization at their Judicial Convention yesterday has made it necessary for the Democratic Parties in Kings County to arrange to put a complete local ticket in the field. Owing to the absurd provisions of the present ballot law, it was deemed advisable to call a State Convention to meet at a technical contingency and to direct that the candidates to be nominated by our organization in their several conventions should not be placed at an unfair advantage in the arrangement of their names upon the ballot."

THE BALTIMORE CITY CAMPAIGN

Democrats and Republicans Hold Their Conventions at the Same Hour—Malster Beaten for the Nomination.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—While the Democrats were nominating municipal candidates at the Lyceum Theatre to-night the Republicans were settling the rivalries of candidates at Raines's Hall. Both conventions attracted big crowds of partisans, but the greater amount of interest was shown in the Republican meeting.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Democrats would put through the slate submitted by the Gorman-Raisin combination, but there was great uncertainty as to the outcome of the Republican convention. For some time there had been a bitter fight between William T. Malster, the shipbuilder, and Noble H. Creager, for the Mayoralty nomination, with Alcaeus Hooper, a City Councilman, trailing along as the dark horse in the race. The position, when the convention met to-night, was full of doubt—either of the three might win. From the time the gavel fell until the ticket was completed, the Republican meeting was full of excitement and oratory.

Alcaeus Hooper was nominated for Mayor on the first ballot, receiving 103 votes to 95 for Malster. The Creager following threw their strength to Hooper, as did those who believed that the Malster-Creager fight had been so bitter that it would be bad politics to nominate either man. Hooper's nomination was made unanimous.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of Henry Duffy for States Attorney, Stephen R. Mason for Sheriff, Robert Ogle for Clerk of the Superior Court, A. J. Rhults for Clerk of Circuit Court No. 2, and Frank H. Sloan for City Surveyor.

The Democratic convention was very tame, the slate being rushed through without division, as follows:

For Mayor—Henry Williams; States Attorney—William F. Campbell; Sheriff—Thomas F. Locke; Clerk of the Superior Court—James Bond; Clerk of Circuit Court No. 2—William R. Brewer; City Surveyor—Augustus Bouldin.

Coxey Wants to Meet Campbell.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 3.—A letter challenging ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, Democratic candidate for Governor, to a joint debate with Jacob S. Coxey, the Populist candidate for Governor, was to-day sent to the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. It asks that Mr. Campbell divide his time with Coxey at the meeting in this city, Oct. 12.

Misfortune of a Champagne Drinker.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The misfortunes of a champagne drinker have been an amusing episode during the late German manoeuvres. In the neighborhood of Sierck and in the town of Metz a terrible rumor had suddenly spread that a great misfortune had befallen the German Emperor. Rumor, with her hundred tongues, and reporters with their thousand voices, were busy on the spot, and, as variety is always pleasing, the French journal, L'Avenir Militaire, produced its own special account by its own special correspondent, according to which a whole squadron of dragoons had charged headlong into a stone quarry, with the satisfactory result of thirty corpses and some hundreds wounded. But what gave rise to no little surprise was that when evening fell neither the Emperor nor the thirty corpses, nor the hundreds wounded, were to penny the worse. It was a telegram, an individual named Kaiser, and the love of fine champagne that worked the mischief. Out of Sierck had gone forth a message, and it was worded thus: "Grosses Unglück. Kaiser angekommen. Sekt senden." "Great misfortune. Kaiser arrived. Send champagne," because the private individual named Kaiser loved this drink. But rumor and the reporter read this dispatch very differently. A great catastrophe has happened to the Kaiser. Send champagne—the latter being evidently required to keep up the spirits of an army so soon to be deprived of its head. Result: Several days' arrest to the sender of the telegram and to the thirsty Kaiser, and confiscation of the champagne.

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NOT READY TO CONFER

Continued from Page 1.

and stand with the Republican Party against our common foe, Tammany Hall. All other issues are subordinate to this fight against Tammany. I trust that the committee will enunciate a doctrine in consonance with the platform adopted at Saratoga, but a doctrine that will meet the approval of all classes in this city."

There was applause when Mr. Lauterbach ended his speech. George R. Bidwell was chosen temporary Secretary, and the following Committee on Contested Seats was appointed: J. M. Doremus, Isaac Newman, Frederick Hawley, David Friedsam, S. H. Randall, J. T. Riley, Charles R. Jeroloman, S. M. Milliken, and W. L. Turner.

There were contests in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth Districts. The committee appointed to consider them was composed of seven Platt and two Brookfield Republicans—Messrs. Friedsam and Milliken being of the latter faction. The convention took a recess of an hour while the committee was out.

The Committee on Contested Seats was not ready to report until nearly 11 o'clock. When it had completed its work, Chairman Doremus said it had decided to award the seats to the sitting delegates, except in the First District, where the contestants had been given half a vote each.

Their leader, Eugene Healy, said the sitting delegates would not remain if the contestants were given half a vote. But they did. John S. Wise spoke for Healy, claiming that the contestants were a confessed minority, and if they were admitted all conventions would become a mockery. Any person could come and break in with a jimmy."

Mr. Randall said that the committee had found so much fraud that it had inclined to throw out the Healy faction. The division of the vote was a compromise measure.

The report was adopted. Resolutions in honor of the late Solon B. Smith were passed. Alexander T. Mason was made permanent Chairman, on motion of Charles H. Murray. George R. Bidwell and George R. Manchester were chosen Secretaries. On motion of Robert E. Carrigan, a committee of fifteen on resolutions was authorized. Then the trouble began.

Frederick S. Gibbs, sitting in a seat near the centre aisle, offered the following resolution, which was characterized as "a gag":

Resolved, That all resolutions and communications be read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, and that at any other meeting of this convention, no resolution shall be considered which does not come from the Committee on Resolutions.

"I move the adoption of this resolution," said Mr. Gibbs, "and on that motion I demand the previous question."

Instantly there was tumult. A half dozen men were on their feet screaming for recognition.

Mr. Lauterbach stepped down to within speaking distance of the Chairman, and acted as prompter. Three or four men who were opposed to Platt screamed in denunciation of such "gag rule." They might as well have talked to the wind. The previous question was ordered, after five minutes of such confusion that little could be made out of it, and then the resolution was adopted.

It was then Amasa Thornton's turn. He had "Slip No. 2," as the resolutions were said to have been prepared and numbered by the machine leaders when they made up the programme.

Mr. Thornton presented a resolution providing for a Committee on Nominations, to be composed of one from each Assembly district and the Chairman of the county organization. This was read, and Mr. Thornton moved the previous question. Then the tumult broke out again. There were calls that drowned the Chairman's calls for order. John S. Wise sprang to his feet, shouting that he wanted to introduce a substitute. He waved a paper in his hand.

There was immediately a wild scene of commotion, but Mr. Wise kept on speaking.

"You can't shut us out; I want to move my substitute resolution."

The Chairman finally put Mr. Thornton's motion, which was carried. Mr. Wise then handed up his resolution to the reporters.

This was the resolution proposing the conference. Half a hundred delegates were on their feet in the wildest disorder.

Mr. West, when the question was put, demanded the polling of yeas and nays, but was voted down, and the matter was finally settled by the calling of the roll by districts, the Chairman of each voting for the entire delegation on Mr. Murray's resolution.

The result was that all the Platt men voted in favor of tabling the resolution, and the Brookfield men against such a step.

When the Twenty-ninth District was called Edward Lauterbach asked to be excused from voting, giving as his reason the fact that the proposed committee should be empowered to do as they saw fit. In the event of their considering it desirable to be sought instead of seeking other anti-Tammany organizations, they would do so instead of supplicating other organizations to join them.

When the Thirty-fifth District was called Mr. Wise, who had voted "no," asked to be allowed to change his vote. He said he recognized he was in the minority, and was willing to abide by the decision of the convention. He did not believe in seeking Stecklerites or State Democracy men, and he wished every one saw that as clearly as he did.

"All the resolution said," he continued, "was that the committee be empowered to confer with other organizations, and I deem unity the only way to overthrow Tammany Hall again.

"What I want and am striving for is victory for the Republican Party, which, I think, would best be obtained by uniting all the opponents of Tammany Hall."

The Chairman then announced that 316 votes were cast, 227 for and 89 against.

Edward S. Clinch presented a resolution indorsing Mayor Strong's administration, which was hissed and hooted at and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Edward Lauterbach presented a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce seeking union to defeat Tammany Hall, and it was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

A resolution sympathizing with the Cuban patriots was adopted.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then appointed: Robert E. Corrigan, J. P. Degnan, Dr. H. Williams, Eugene Treadwell, S. G. Trench, Clarence W. Meade, John W. Noble, John Sabine Smith, Simon V. Coyle, A. Van Orden, Dr. H. Schmidt, Benno Loewy, J. J. Schmidt, Rudolph Rubens, and Otto Rosalski.

The following were appointed a Nominating Committee by Assembly Districts: First, S. M. McGrath; Second, Simon Gaven; Third, Fred Stally; Fourth, John J. Collins; Fifth, Cornelius Van Cott; Sixth, George M. Magner; Seventh, George B. Deane; Eighth, Charles H. Murray; Ninth, Fred S. Gibbs; Tenth, Ferdinand Eidman; Eleventh, Robert A. Gleason; Twelfth, Adam Gernand; Thirteenth, James L. Lowry; Fourteenth, Otto Mattern; Fifteenth, Thomas Humphrey; Sixteenth, George Hilliard; Seventeenth, John Reisenweber; Eighteenth, George Schroeder; Nineteenth, Samuel H. Randall; Twentieth, James L. Stewart; Twenty-first, Abe Gruber; Twenty-second, Thomas F. Eagan; Twenty-third, W. E. Robinson; Twenty-fourth, Smith Pine; Twenty-fifth, Amasa Thornton; Twenty-sixth, J. Alexander; Twenty-seventh, A. F. Hagan; Twenty-eighth, H. H. Gatman; Twenty-ninth, E. W. Bloomingdale; Thirtieth, F. C. Eilenberg, Jr.; Thirty-first, Silas C. Croft; Thirty-second, E. Dubois; Thirty-third, James M. Doremus; Thirty-f

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving-Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Queen's Necklace.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Rob Roy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:00—The Battle of the Butterflies.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinee, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—7:30—Food Exhibition.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00 Jaegerbiut, (The Hunter's Life.)
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	62	51	55
6 A. M.	61	50	52
9 A. M.	61	61	61
12 M.	67	67	66
3 P. M.	65	69	69
6 P. M.	63	68	68
9 P. M.	63	62	62
12 P. M.	62	58	59

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 61.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 60.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 63.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 60.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

DEMOCRATS "UP THE STATE."

Whatever "combination" may be effected in this city, it will only concern local offices and the administration of local affairs. It should not be allowed to stand in the way of the united support of Democrats for the State ticket and for candidates for the Legislature, nor should it be regarded by Democrats "up the State" as a menace to party success.

The Democrats of the State are in an advantageous position this year. Their convention was not dominated by a "boss" and no cut-and-dried ticket was forced upon it. Their candidates were the choice of the convention, which was representative of the Democratic voters, and there is no dissatisfaction with the ticket. No matter how Democrats may differ or be divided upon local issues in this city and in Brooklyn, they are united in support of the State ticket and will vote for it. Of that there seems to be no ground for doubt, and it should be understood "up the State."

Throughout the State the Democrats have shown an unusual disposition to settle all local differences and to present a united front. This is also largely due to the absence of "bossism." They have been left to agree among themselves. There has been no external force manipulating caucuses, dictating to conventions, or forcing candidates who were not the popular choice. A disposition has also been shown to put forward strong candidates who would command confidence outside the party lines, which is a hopeful sign.

On the other hand, the Republicans have felt the hand of the "boss" throughout the State. There has been scarcely a Senate Convention and few Assembly District Conventions where it has not been a question of PLATT's candidate rather than the candidate preferred by freely chosen delegates of the party. This interference has caused division and dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks all over the State. In some places the division is serious, and in a few instances the anti-Platt element has prevailed, but for the most part there is a silent but sullen dissatisfaction. This is likely to tell upon the vote of Nov. 5.

Apart from the substantial union of all Democrats throughout the State and a prevalent dissatisfaction among their opponents, there is the advantage of a distinct issue upon which Democrats are agreed and upon which Republicans differ. The strength of the Democratic Party is in the cities and populous towns, and it is the party of local self-government, for which these are striving. It has a clear position on the mooted excise question in harmony with its home-rule principle, while the Republican Party has declared a policy which it dare not advocate in half the State.

The Democrats "up the State" should be assured that the Democrats of New-York and Brooklyn are not divided with reference to the party's policy in State affairs, with reference to any declaration of its platform, or with reference to its candidates for State offices. They will support the State ticket unitedly, they will support only Democratic candidates for the Legislature, and if the full strength of the party is brought out in the State it will win, without regard to contests affecting only local offices.

THE PRIZEFIGHTERS.

The Legislature of Texas has done itself credit by passing with promptitude and almost with unanimity the bill prohibiting prizefighting in that State. It may be true that the legislators were influenced by their own lack of interest in combats in which the only weapons were those provided by nature, and that a bill which promised to prevent or to punish "difficulties" surmounted with firearms according to the established Texan custom would have encountered much more opposition. But it is at all events a good thing that there is no refuge for public prizefights in Texas, nor in any State of the Union east of the Rocky Mountains.

The disheartened managers are now in desperation turning to California on the one hand and to Mexico on the other. But prizefighting in California is strictly a local issue, and the Mexicans, like the Texans, take little interest in a crude fight with fists. So that it is very unlikely that the men who pretend to be so eager to get at each other will have the chance of dividing a satisfactory "gate," and if the "gate" is not forthcoming prizefighting will languish and die. In old times prizefighters used to contend for the money of each other or of their respective backers. Now their designs are on the public, and it is strictly true that no pugilist "goeth a warfare at his own cost."

It seems odd that the prizefighter should submit his body to be banged when it seems he can get so much more money by "starring." But, in the first place, a man must have established a reputation by actual combat before he can attract persons in paying number to see him stripped and sparring. In the second place, he must occasionally renew his laurels, even when he has actually fought, in order to administer a fresh fillip to the public curiosity. These considerations explain why the principals should be anxious to fight each other or to make a pretense of fighting each other. The rigid enforcement of the existing laws against prizefighting will open to CORBETT and FITZSIMMONS a gloomy and frightful vista of honest labor.

THE FIFTY.

The action taken by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was quite consistent with its action of last year and in accordance with the principle then avowed. It was not political action, but the Chamber recognizes the fact that the material and commercial interests of this city are bound up with an honest and businesslike administration of its government, and it takes the ground that such administration must be non-partisan. It worked for that result a year ago and contributed powerfully to such progress as was made toward it, and it proposes to work for it again this year. It could engage in no better cause and perform no better service to the community than promoting its success.

Last year what may be called the Chamber of Commerce movement worked through the Committee of Seventy, which put forth the "combination ticket" and brought together various political elements to support it. The non-partisan principle was embodied in its platform, but to a great extent was sacrificed in the ticket, as a matter of expediency to unite organizations which were really partisan. It served the purpose of defeating Tammany, and in spite of inevitable drawbacks and obstacles a long advance was made in municipal reform.

This year the Chamber's action comes too late to set on foot the same outside agencies as last year, and it will proceed to its purpose with a committee of its own. No one will question the character or motives of this committee, but whether it can succeed in its efforts while adhering strictly to the principle of non-partisanship remains to be seen. Its practical object is to secure the co-operation of "other associations and citizens," to "confirm, extend, and perpetuate the work of municipal reform"; in short, to secure the nomination of another "union ticket" and its support by all the forces opposed to a restoration of the Tammany power.

We have heretofore pointed out the difference between the present situation and the conditions surrounding it and that of a year ago, which makes more difficult the combination of anti-Tammany forces on a non-partisan platform. If we put out of view the partial failure to secure the fruits of last year's victory and the fact that there is so much less at stake now, and if we assume that it is possible to work up something like the same interest, the most formidable difficulty of all will remain. The most important of the "associations" whose co-operation is to be sought is the regular Republican organization of the city, which has come under the acknowledged control of Mr. PLATT. The Chamber of Commerce repeated its declaration that the "government of cities should be conducted upon business principles, and not subject to the contentions of political parties," and it adopted a resolution declaring that in forming a union ticket its "personnel" should be "not less effective in point of character and ability than the ticket which has already been placed in the field," meaning the Good Government Club ticket.

The task which the Committee of Fifty-five assumes is that of bringing to the support of such a ticket on such a platform a combination of forces which shall include the political organization that Mr. PLATT controls, as well as the anti-Tammany Democratic organizations and whatever may be left of the German-American Reform Union. Its efforts will be watched with interest and with hearty wishes for success by all who are devoted to municipal reform.

But the behavior of the Republicans in their convention last evening shows that they have small sympathy with the Chamber's purpose. Indeed, neither PLATT's end of the Republican Party nor Mayor STRONG's end cares a rap for reform when party interests are at stake. The Chamber of Commerce people will be made fools of if they fall into the hands of either one or the other.

LEXOW AND "THE FURNACES."

About two months ago Senator LEXOW remarked, in an interview which The Tribune published, that "this increase of wages" was "only a temporary thing." "If it is otherwise," he continued, "we [meaning the shining lights of the Republican Party] are all wrong and have been in the wrong all the time."

As he does not like to confess that he and his party "have been in the wrong all the time," we are not surprised to find him now, in a speech accepting a renomination to the Senate, blindly ignoring or belittling the great upward movement in industries and trade which was in progress two months ago and has not been checked since he said that if it should prove to be something more than "only a temporary thing" the stock arguments and claims of his party would be worthless. "A few factories have reopened," he says now, "and a few of the many men who for two long years have been suffering for bread have been re-employed." His admissions go no further; to speak truthfully about the real condition of trade and industry would be to confess that he and his Republican associates "have been in the wrong all the time."

But before he reached the end of his address he ventured to say something about furnaces. "We believe," he cried, "in laws that will fire the furnaces, not quench them." Therefore Mr. LEXOW must "believe in" the new Democratic tariff. What has happened to the furnaces since that tariff became a law? On Aug. 1, 1894, the weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast was 115,356 tons of iron. On Sept. 1, three days after the bill became a law, the weekly output was 151,113 tons. And if Mr. LEXOW will examine the records of The Iron Age, the leading authority in the iron industry, he will ascertain that the weekly output has since increased until, on Sept. 1, 1895, it was 194,029 tons.

This is high-water mark in the furnace industry. The largest weekly output recorded in past years was 193,902 tons, on March 1, 1892. Concerning the unprecedented activity at the furnaces The Iron Age said, on the 12th ult.:

"We are now getting on at a rapid rate to the 200,000-ton mark for weekly output, and are now making more iron than ever before in our history, or in that of any other country. Production is still increasing, and yet seems unable to keep up with the demand."

Such is the condition of "the furnaces" at the end of the first year of the new Democratic tariff. What would Mr. LEXOW have? Does he really think that the furnace fires are all out, or is he getting ready to commend the law that has stimulated their fires until the output record has been broken?

SOUND DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Democrats of Massachusetts might very well have presented their candidate as their platform, and been sure of the approval of all who know him, know his purposes in public life, and the manly, persistent and vigorous methods by which he pursues them. Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS is intimately associated, in the politics of the Bay State, with a high standard of public life, with hostility to the spoils system, with tariff reform, with sound money, with war on the lobby and those who employ the lobby, and with municipal home rule. For all these things he has done faithful, intelligent, practical work. In discussion before the people, in the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, in his own city, within the counsels of his party, he has labored unselfishly and with extreme skill, and his influence has been substantially felt. Massachusetts is a better and cleaner and more well-ordered State for his efforts, and the Democratic Party is a stronger and fitter instrumentality for right political action. He stands for all that is best in the actual activity and in the future possibilities of the party. As their candidate for Governor, he will lead the Democrats gallantly, and attract to the party the men of sense and conscience on whom its permanent usefulness depends. He has a hard fight before him, but it will so be waged that even if it does not end in victory at the polls—as it well may—it will be of direct advantage to the State and will strengthen the party for contests to follow.

As Mr. WILLIAMS might readily stand as the platform of the party, embodying in his career and character the pledges that the party makes to the people, it is fortunate that the platform itself is so full and candid a statement of the principles and policies with which he has so honorably been identified. Of National issues its treatment is clear and sound, and the Democratic Party of Massachusetts retains its place in the advanced rank of the advocates of industrial emancipation and of sound money. On the latter question the convention is particularly clear: "We demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value and that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable in gold. We oppose the free coinage of silver and any further purchase of silver on Government account." There is no mistaking the meaning of such language. It contrasts brilliantly with the vague and purposely confused declarations by which, in too many instances, the Republicans have sought to run with the silver hare and follow with the gold standard hounds. It is a matter of particular interest to the Democracy of New-York that their fellow-Democrats of Massachusetts join them in demanding that the Government shall, with the development of a banking system adequate to the demands of trade, "retire as rapidly as possible all United States paper money."

The platform, however, is most direct and emphatic in its declaration regarding State issues. In Massachusetts, as in many other States, the Republican Party shows a curious distrust of the people on the one hand and of their agents on the other. Thus it seeks to put the police system under State control, while it would lodge this and other powers, not in the hands of a responsible Governor, but in those of a commission, stripping the Executive of all powers not expressly conferred by the Constitution. The Democrats sustain a precisely opposite policy. They have also submitted a definite general plan for dealing with corporations serving public purposes. This plan is substantially that which THE TIMES for many years has urged. It embodies franchises for definite terms, compensation to the public, adequate supervision, and publicity of accounts. It further proposes that the number of legislative agents and counsel employed by such corporations shall be limited by law, and that they shall be required to make sworn returns of the amounts of money received and disbursed by them, with the names of those giving or receiving it. It is on the line of these latter propositions that Mr. WILLIAMS will conduct his personal canvass. He has a "controlling confidence that the platform adopted by the convention will sooner or later be the will of the majority." He will devote all his well-known energy to make it so by election day.

CHICAGO'S POLLUTED WATER.

The mortality records of several cities and villages for the last few weeks have been forcible object lessons concerning the folly of permitting water supplies to be polluted. The most notable example of such pollution is furnished by Chicago. Last Spring the people and the health authorities of that city were rejoicing over the clear proof that the extension of their main conduit to a point in the lake four miles from the shore had, by giving them clean and wholesome water, very largely reduced the death rate from typhoid fever and similar diseases—a rate which had been exceptionally and disgracefully high while the water was taken from a point only two miles from the shore, where it was contaminated by sewage discharged from the Chicago River. But now the typhoid mortality has become extraordinarily large again, as many as eleven deaths having been recorded in a single day, and it is admitted that the cause of this deplorable change is the pollution of the water supply.

It does not appear that the water brought through the four-mile conduit is bad; The Times-Herald remarks that this water is "rarely contaminated." But the intake at the end of that conduit is not the only one from which the people of Chicago receive water. A majority of the cases of typhoid are found, it is said, in the Lake View and Hyde Park districts. The Times-Herald says:

"In Lake View the water is taken altogether too near the shore. Within three miles on each side of the intake not less than twelve sewers empty into the lake. There is nothing for the Lake View people to do at present but obey the injunction of the Health Department and boil the water."

The supply received from the Hyde Park intake has been polluted, not by the discharges of the sewers and the river, but by the dumping of large quantities of very foul matter in the neighborhood of the crib. The Times-Herald tells the story as follows:

"Some time ago, when the dredging contractors were looking for a place in which to dump the mud and slime shoveled from the bed of the river, the Government engineer, Major MARSHALL, advised them that they might make use of a half-mile tract midway between the breakwater and the four-mile crib. The current of the lake at this point is southward, with a slight eastward tendency. The consequence is that all the villainies of the river bottom, the unspeakable ooze and filth of the great uncovered sewer, are carried to the Hyde Park crib. The city bacteriologist has made cultures from water taken from the lake near the crib and from private faucets on the day following a dumping. In an astonishing number of cases the bouillon used in the cultures was clouded, showing the presence of sewage, while the abundance of the colon bacilli left no room for doubt that the dredges are to blame for the spread of the disease in a part of the city that in ordinary circumstances should be most healthy."

It seems almost incredible that a member of the Engineer Corps of the army should have directed the dumping of such material in the lake within a short distance of the intakes, and thus have placed near the sources of the water supply the very matter which the City Government has sought to avoid by prolonging the main conduit and reversing the current of the river. But it appears that the dumping of the foul dredgings of the river sewer is still going on, although another place has been chosen for the deposits. "The remedy has now been applied. The contractors have been ordered to dump three miles to the east of the four-mile crib." This cannot be a "remedy." The crib was made at a point four miles from the shore in order that it might be far enough out to avoid sewage from the sewers and the river; now this sewage, in concentrated form, is dumped at points in the lake beyond it—only three miles, if the orders are obeyed, and probably, in actual practice, at points not so far away.

It is surprising that this very injurious pollution should have been permitted by a city whose experience has been so severe and costly, and which has undertaken to spend $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 upon a drainage channel designed to divert sewage from the lake. If sewers are still to discharge foul matter along the shore and the accumulated sediment of the river sewer is to be dumped near the water intakes, the purpose of the projectors of the drainage canal will not be accomplished, and the typhoid death rate of the city will continue to give Chicago an unenviable prominence in the tables of municipal vital statistics.

THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY.

There was evidence yesterday that the more intelligent leaders of the regular Democracy in Brooklyn were much concerned over the situation created by the obstinacy of the Judiciary Convention in forcing the nomination of Mr. JENKS. Their concern was not lessened by the conviction that this stupid action was due to the reappearance of the venerable HUGH MCLAUGHLIN as the boss of the machine. There has been a genuine and strong desire among the decent men of the regular organization for harmony in the party on the bases of fair treatment of the reform organization and the selection of candidates whom the latter could honorably support. It is a bitter pill for these men to see their desire thwarted and their praiseworthy efforts defeated by the thrusting of Mr. JENKS upon the judiciary ticket.

It was a moral impossibility for the reform Democrats to accept Mr. JENKS. It would have made them ridiculous and contemptible. They had asked simply for men not identified with the corrupt ring which they set out to fight. The first man offered them was one more conspicuously and effectually identified with that ring than almost any other. Had they accepted him, they would have cut the ground from under their feet. They could have objected to no one else, for no one could have been more completely the kind of a man they had declared in advance, and on principle, that they could not support. And when Mr. JENKS was put up, not by the really sincere Democrats, but at the dictation of MCLAUGHLIN and by his well-known devices, it was plainly meant to test the good faith and courage of the reform Democrats.

These have not been found wanting. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN knows now that the reform organization not only will not be bullied, but they can, and if necessary will, defeat his candidate at the polls. It is stated that Mr. JENKS himself is inclined to refuse the nomination. It would be the best thing possible for him to do. That would leave the field clear for an honorable agreement between respectable Democrats of both organizations. If he will not do that, then it is the duty of the fair-minded men among the regulars to unload MCLAUGHLIN and proceed to complete the nominations for the city and county on a basis that can honorably be accepted by the reformers. If they can not or will not do that, they must make up their minds to defeat. If the regular Democratic organization has not had enough of MCLAUGHLIN, the people of Brooklyn have had more than enough. CHAPIN, BOODY, MCKANE! Three phases of MCLAUGHLIN have satisfied, satiated, disgusted them.

Justice GAYNOR has put the crown away once more. He says, in refusing, that crowns seem to hang suspended from particularly high nails this Fall, and that they are a form of headgear for which he never had a liking, anyway. Influential citizens have been pestering him for several weeks, it seems, to make a leap for the glittering prize, but, as they neglected to construct the requisite springboard, he prefers to stay quietly on the bench and wear the judicial hood for a while longer. On the whole, we are disposed to consider this determination a wise one. The Justice revealed not long ago that he was in good hands. It would have been rash to intrust himself to those of citizens who may have influence, indeed, but whose influence is of a kind too abstract to crystallize into votes.

Those resolutions adopted by the shipowners and Captains in convention at Boston detailed the present condition and past history of the American merchant marine with deplorable accuracy, and their suggestion that Congress appoint a committee to discover why our flag has almost disappeared from the sea and to suggest means for putting it back there is not a bad one. The committee's task will not be difficult or long. Hundreds of well-informed men could be found in every port who would tell its members just why our foreign commerce has decayed and just how its revival can be brought about. Laws that fettered enterprise on the pretense of protecting an industry in which we once had, and now need have, no dangerous rival, did all the damage, swept an innumerable fleet from the ocean, and closed shipyards all the way from Maine to Florida. The repeal of those laws would alone do almost all that is necessary to repair the injury.

CHICAGO AND DEEP WATERWAYS

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—But for its position on the lakes, Chicago would not be the great city it is. Yet Chicago takes surprisingly little interest in lake commerce, owns but a small fraction of lake shipping, and is but dimly aware that to the foul-smelling creek known as the Chicago River it owes most of its past achievements and future possibilities. People here are proud of the position of the city as a great railroad centre, as a point of distribution alike for the crude products of the soil and the finished articles of manufacture. But it does not appear to have occurred to them that the railroads are here because of the waterways, and that all there is commercially unique in the position of Chicago can be summed up in the statement that it is a deep-water port in the heart of a continent.

Of course, "deep water" on the lakes is a term of restricted significance. The original depth of the Detroit River was 13 feet, of the St. Mary's River 9½ feet, and there was the same depth over the St. Clair Flats. The work of deepening these connecting lake channels has gone on step by step at a cost all round varying from $3,000,000 to $1,000,000 per foot. Since 16 feet was the ruling depth not many years ago, the cost of securing a navigable depth of 20 feet has not been in excess of the latter sum. But in claiming the existence of a twenty-foot channel from Duluth to Buffalo the important qualification must not be lost sight of that the harbors of most of the lake ports have not yet been deepened to conform to the minimum depth of the channel, and that several of them lack from 4 to 6 feet of the water needed to admit vessels drawing 18 feet. But the new fleet that is building to utilize the new channels is actually molded for a draught of 18 feet, and a foot or two of shoal in a harbor may, therefore, make all the difference between profitable and unprofitable business. That is to say, a vessel carrying 2,000 tons on the present variable depths in channels and harbors could carry 3,000 tons if 20 feet of water could be depended on in both, and could secure a much better return on freight at 80 cents a ton than she does now on freight at $1.

Chicago appears to have so many rills of traffic tributary to the stream of her prosperity that considerations like these do not excite the interest here that they do in Cleveland, Toledo, or Detroit. But, in spite of the general tone of indifference to the larger problems of lake navigation, there can be found nowhere more comprehensive and far-reaching views of the relations of lake commerce to that of the country at large, and of the bearing of the demand for deeper and wider lake channels on the great continental system of international waterways, than in Chicago. A few able men here have made the subject the study of a lifetime, and have led public opinion to the approval of schemes of whose general significance only it is vaguely conscious. The great waterway to which the Chicago drainage channel is the first but by far the most important contribution, is likely to proceed on its course of continuous development which the deep outlet from the lakes to the Atlantic has not advanced beyond the stage of discussion.

In an act passed by the General Assembly last June to promote the construction of waterways, it was sought to commit the State to the policy outlined by the projectors of the drainage channel in the following terms: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of Illinois to procure, as soon as practicable, the construction of a trunk waterway through the State from Lake Michigan via the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers to the Mississippi River, of such dimensions and capacity as to form a homogeneous part of a through route from the Atlantic seaboard to the Gulf of Mexico." But the bill was vetoed by the Governor, after the adjournment of the Legislature, though its promoters claim that "there is little question but that matters in connection with the Chicago enterprise will shape themselves along these lines in the near future, and, further, that the State will enforce the broad view in due season."

How broad the view is the above quoted declaration sufficiently indicates, and its essential details are sufficiently familiar to readers of THE TIMES. But no one can have followed the proceedings of the recent Deep Waterways Convention or reflected on the scope of its resolutions without being impressed with the idea that the Chicago plan must acquire new importance with every fresh step that is taken to improve the navigation of our fresh-water seas and bring them into navigable contact with the ocean. According to the Deep Waterways Association, "the ultimate necessities of traffic" demand a depth of at least twenty-six feet in all lake channels, and presumably in all lake harbors. As, taking channels and harbors together, it is estimated that every additional foot of depth beyond that now attained will cost about $5,000,000, this contemplates an expenditure of considerable magnitude. Taking into account the necessary widening of the channels to make their gain in depth a real gain in navigation, it must involve a very large expenditure indeed. But this cost, however large, will be a trifle compared with the benefits that will ensue. These are of a magnitude transcending calculation, for the progress of the past, magnificent as it is, hardly affords a standard by which to measure the gain of every added foot of water to lake commerce. It is in virtue of the deepening of the channels that the Superior ores can be delivered at lake ports at a price very much below that at which similar ores can be brought from Spain and Sweden for the use of the British ironmasters. As it is steel production that is the aim of nearly all our contemporary iron industry, and as Great Britain is compelled to rely more and more on foreign ores because of the inadequacy of its domestic ore for conversion into steel by the Bessemer and open-hearth processes, it is merely a question of transportation when it will be cheaper to make steel on the lakes than at the most favored points in Great Britain.

Over 64 per cent. of all the ore mined in the country last year came from the Lake Superior region, and a competent authority declares that, should the markets demand it, there could be forthcoming from that region in 1896 from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of ore, or more than double the entire Superior product of last year, and 50 per cent. more than the whole product of the United States in 1894. Now, as the actual labor cost of taking out a ton of ore on the surface workings of the Mesaba Range is barely 5 cents, it will be seen that, after making the most liberal allowances for fuel, interest on investment, and royalties, we have on the Michigan Peninsula and round the shores of Lake Superior the cheapest iron ore in the world. To be able to produce the cheapest steel in the world we have only to be able to reduce to a minimum the cost of bringing the ore and the coal—or, strictly speaking, the coke—together.

Ore freights on the lakes are less than a third of what they were when Superior ores were first handled in considerable quantities, and yet the returns on the investment in the great ore-carrying steamers of to-day are much more liberal than were those on the money put into the ore schooners of an earlier time. In other words, a dollar a ton on a cargo of 3,000 tons that can be loaded through ten hatchways in an hour or two, and unloaded in half a day, pays very much better than $3 or $4 a ton on a cargo one-tenth as large, but ten times more difficult to handle. As the deep channels have made the 3,000-ton freighter possible, still compelled, however, to keep about the fourteen-foot limit of safety to emerge uninjured from Lake Superior, deeper channels and harbors to match will render it possible to carry in these same steamers 33 to 50 per cent. more tonnage. The first of the 7,000-ton ore freighters is already afloat, and the Government engineers cannot deepen the lake channels as quickly as the lake shipbuilders can construct steamers molded to a draught equal to the lowest notch of navigable depth that dredging and blasting are being employed to attain. Plainly, the time is at hand when 50 cents a ton will be as near the average freight on Lake Superior ores as $1 is to-day, and that without any but the most partial realization of the things aimed at by the Deep Waterways Association.

It is admitted to be only a question of the period required for the decay of the wooden ships when the entire fleet on the lakes will be built of steel, and, as the process of conversion is also one of addition, the tendency to develop steelmaking industries close to the shipyards must become more marked. That cannot go very far without revealing the fact that steel vessels can be built on the lakes cheaper than in any other part of the world, and one of the speakers at the Deep Waterways Convention referred to the restoration of our commercial marine as one of the chief reasons for supplying a navigable outlet from the lakes to the ocean. There can be no question as to the force of the argument any more than there can be as to the justice of the demand that the great and growing fleet of powerful lake steamers should not be condemned to compulsory inaction for half the year. Men like Mr. L. E. Cooley, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Engineering and Finance of the Chicago Sanitary District, and the directing mind of the drainage canal construction, perceive that the remedy for such conditions must be first sought along the line of least resistance. That is to say, while recognizing the supreme importance of securing a deep channel from the lakes to the Atlantic, they are not blind to the fact that its enormous cost must render it for years a matter for consideration merely.

On the other hand, with the completion of the drainage channel to Joliet, say within ten years, practically two-thirds of the work will have been done and actually two-thirds of the amount expended needed to supply fourteen feet of water from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. The depth of the drainage canal will be over twenty feet, but, beginning with the Desplaines River at Joliet, and following the Illinois River, formed by the junction of the latter stream and the Kankakee, to its junction with the Fox River, at La Salle, it becomes necessary to proceed on a more modest scale. On the second section of the system a series of locks and dams would be required, and the utmost aimed at is to enable vessels drawing fourteen feet to pass at all stages of the rivers. So in the open channel of the Illinois River, between La Salle and the Mississippi, at Grafton, no more is expected by the aid of canalizing and the introduction of the new body of water from Lake Michigan than a navigable depth of fourteen feet. With an extension of the work of Mississippi improvement forty miles above St. Louis, and a continuation of it as now prosecuted between St. Louis and New-Orleans, there would be forthcoming a fourteen-foot channel for at least eight or nine months in the year, sinking to a minimum of ten feet for the rest of the time.

What does not appeal so powerfully to the imagination as a ship canal through the State of New-York, but it is an undertaking of easily calculable cost, and one to which Chicago stands pledged to contribute $40,000,000, if the United States will furnish the other $30,000,000. It would not supply an outlet for the products of the Northwest because New-Orleans is a very poor place to store wheat or to ship it from, for various and obvious reasons. But besides affording an extremely useful highway for international commerce and tapping huge aggregates of the raw material of the forest, the quarry, and the mines, all awaiting the liberating touch of cheap transportation, it would allow the lake steamers to float down, light, to the Gulf, and thus secure a supplementary season of business, Lake Michigan is open sixty days after the entrance to Superior is closed and the navigation of the lakes practically over. It offers a natural outlet, therefore, for the lake fleet as well as for the ships that are yet to be built on these shores to bear the American flag on the two oceans. An isthmian canal is merely a deferred certainty, and here also will be a new outlet for the lake marine, if only man should do what nature once set out to do, but somehow changed the direction of her work, and send water enough across the Chicago divide to float ships withal to the mouth of the Mississippi. Michigan is an American lake and the defensive value of opening it to the entrance of our gunboats from the Gulf is not to be overlooked. But mainly is the Chicago plan of interest to the advocates of deep waterways, because it is actually in progress and shows the way by which one arm from the lakes may readily be stretched out to the sea.

GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY

The Unpopular Said Pasha to be Replaced by Kiamil Pasha.

SOFTAS ATTACKING THE ARMENIANS

Demonstration Before the Gates of the Palace Generally Condemned—Rioting Was Deliberate and Organized.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Central News says it is officially announced that Kiamil Pasha will replace Said Pasha as Grand Vizier.

A dispatch from Constantinople, under the date of Oct. 2, says:

"The rioting which prevailed here on Monday was renewed last evening, when the Softas chased and attacked with bludgeons every Armenian they met in the streets of the Stamboul quarter of the city, killing fifty of them during the night. The Softas also attacked a café in which there were twenty Armenians, and killed every one of them. The fugitive Armenians are taking refuge in the churches. The clergy are untiring in their efforts to reassure them, and address the frightened Armenians almost continuously.

"The conduct of the Armenians in going armed to take part in the demonstration in front of the gates of the palace on Monday is generally condemned, and no doubt is now entertained that the rioting originated in an organized movement on the part of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee. The revolvers and knives taken from dead or living Armenians by the police were all of the same pattern."

The Daily News will to-morrow denounce what it terms the disgraceful attempt of one or two English journals to represent the Turk as a lamb and the Armenian as a wolf in this butchery, "which was a mere massacre, promising to rank with some of the historic crimes of the Turkish capital."

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Tageblatt telegraphs that while the struggle between the Armenians and the police was the most violent two dragomans from the British Embassy drove up and down in a carriage through the crowd.

It was universally remarked that the British Embassy was as speedily informed of the happenings as were the police, who arrived on the scene at the same time as did the dragomans.

The correspondent adds that 1,500 entirely new revolvers, of English manufacture, all being of the same calibre, and a great number of cartridges, were found on the prisoners and in the streets in which the rioting took place.

STAMBOUL'S REIGN OF TERROR.

Kiamil Pasha's Appointment the Only Redeeming Feature.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that on Wednesday a large number of shops were closed and the streets were patrolled by the police. The whole city is virtually in a state of siege. The dispatch adds that a witness of the occurrence states that a respectable-looking Armenian was arrested by two gendarmes on Tuesday while walking in the Galata quarter. When he protested against being arrested, the gendarmes immediately ripped his body open with their swords.

The Armenian Patriarch received a letter on Tuesday inviting him to call upon the Government. The letter stated that none of his followers would be permitted to accompany him. The Patriarch therefore declined to accept the invitation, and remains at the patriarchate, where he is shut in with several hundred armed Armenians. The officials visited the patriarchate and summoned its occupants to surrender, giving them until 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon to comply, after which time, if they did not surrender, the building would be stormed. The dispatch further says that at the time mentioned the police surrounded the building and prepared to carry out their threat to storm it.

Reviewing the incident, it appears that the police generally were not supplied with ball cartridges. They were instructed to use the flats of their swords and the butts of their rifles. Such provocation as they gave in the first instance was verbal. The Armenians fired first. With the exception of the massacre of the prisoners the most violence was committed by the Softas and the lowest class of Moslems, none of whom, however, appeared to have been arrested or otherwise checked. Doubtless the Armenians will be made to pay dearly for the outburst, but, having provoked reprisals, it will be difficult for the powers to intervene.

Great consternation prevails at the palace. The Sultan has not been out since Monday. It is felt that a crisis has arrived. No such terror has prevailed since the Greek revolution.

A later dispatch to The Standard says that the threat to storm the patriarchate has not yet been carried out. The church officials declare that they are not able to compel the refugees to leave the building, and the latter decline to leave their shelter. It is to be hoped that the police will not resort to force, as in that event a fearful massacre would inevitably result. The refugees are huddled together in the building with hardly standing room. They depend for food on such scraps as are brought to them. Seven corpses have been delivered from the patriarchate for burial.

A Constantinople dispatch which The Daily News will publish to-morrow says that the Government has issued a communication to the press stating that some assemblies of Armenians have been dispersed, adding that these resisted with arms the gendarmes and police. Naturally, they have been arrested, and will be tried and punished. The penalties incurred will be published in the newspapers.

The Standard will to-morrow say that the sole redeeming feature of the affair is the appointment of Kiamil Pasha as Grand Vizier. He is one of the few Turkish officials having influence whom foreigners can regard with confidence. The paper again attacks the agitators who organized the armed procession, and says that these men are the worst enemies of the Christian population in Armenia.

ARMENIAN PRISONERS KILLED.

Turkish Officials Charge the European Agitation with the Troubles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—The reports that Armenians who were arrested for taking part in Monday's and Tuesday's rioting were killed after being taken into custody have been confirmed. It is known to a certainty that five of the prisoners were so killed, and it would excite no surprise to hear that others met their death in the same manner. Eye witnesses of the rioting say that the Armenians did not discharge their firearms until Major Servat Bey ordered the police to fire upon them.

Turkish officials view the troubles as being the direct outcome of the agitation in Europe, especially in Great Britain, in favor of the Armenians as against the Turks. The foreign diplomats here met to-day at the Austrian Embassy and held a conference on the situation.

The Armenians in the employ of the Porte, as soon as they realized the gravity of the emeute of their countrymen, fled from the city, being afraid that the Government would treat them as traitors. They all returned to-day, however, with the exception of Artym Pasha, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, who is accused of being in sympathy with the Armenian aspirations.

THE TURK'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Armenians, It Is Asserted, Have Plotted to Arouse Sympathy.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Word has just reached here from Kara-Hissari-Charki that a band of Armenians attacked Nedjib Effendi, substitute to the Attorney General, when on his way to Sivas, accompanied by gendarmes and by Rami Effendi, chief of the correspondence at Tchoroun. Rami Effendi, as well as the gendarmes, were dangerously wounded, while Nedjib Effendi was carried to the woods and murdered.

It is by deeds similar to the above that Armenian revolutionists, according to their own admission, expect again to bring about very serious troubles in Asiatic Turkey. In addition to the above, it may perhaps be of interest to give also the following facts, taken out of many, and showing the criminal work of the Armenian revolutionary committees:

1. An Armenian priest suspected of spying was quite recently murdered at Scutari, just opposite Constantinople, by Armenian agents of the revolutionary party.

2. Thirteen pupils of the American College at Marsovan, having been expelled last year because their fathers were suspected of being mixed up in the Armenian movement, suspicion has fallen on the college, and among the list of persons condemned by the Armenian committee are five professors of the college, two being Americans.

3. An Armenian named Garabed Agha was assassinated at Marsovan, close to the church door, as he was going to attend early service. He was the chief man of the Protestant community, and Chairman of the Council of Thirty, which is responsible for the peace of the city. It was alleged that he had given the Government information in regard to the revolutionists.

Commenting on the murder of Garabed Agha, the Rev. George E. White, an American missionary at the Congregational School at Marsovan, wrote as follows: "There are two parties of Armenians. Some say: 'We must be loyal to the Turkish Government. We cannot effect a revolution. We are too few.' Others say: 'We will assassinate and stir up until we overturn this Turkish Government.' And these revolutionists are ready to kill any of their brother Armenians or missionaries who do not help on the rebellion. They killed Garabed Agha because he would not help the rebellion."

4. The Rev. Dr. Dwight, a leading American missionary, made recently the following statement, which shows not only what Armenian agitation means, but also the praiseworthy efforts of some Turkish Governors tending to prevent the outbreak of a fresh Armenian revolt:

"More than a year ago," said the Rev. Dr. Dwight, "sixteen persons at Marsovan received written notice that they would be killed unless they would co-operate with the Armenian revolutionists. President Tracey and Prof. Riggs, of Marsovan College, were two of these. They had incurred the ill will of the revolutionists by refusing to receive in the college the sons of certain men suspected of being revolutionists. Garabed Agha and another man were two of the sixteen who received notice, and both were assassinated. A Turkish guard was furnished, at the request of Mr. Terrell, to protect the American families from the assassins. The local Governor informed the Armenians after the killing that he intended to arrest all suspected persons; that their object was to provoke Turkish vengeance in order to secure the sympathy and intervention of Christian Europe, but that they would not succeed, as he had caused to be preached in the mosques for months that such was their object, and that any Turks who killed a Christian would be the worst enemy of Islam."

5. The Rev. James I. Barton, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, reported the following incident:

"At the graduation exercises at the American College at Karpoot, after the distribution of diplomas, it was intended by the Faculty to have an address read thanking the Sultan, in the name of the people of Karpoot. The address was to have been read by an Armenian graduate. When the Armenians heard that the address was in their name, they protested and warned the student who was to read it that if he did so he would lose his life. This made him afraid, and he refused to deliver the address. At last the American missionaries prevailed upon an Armenian teacher, Nigoghoss Tcnekejian, to read it. When the day selected arrived, and as the teacher arose to speak, the populace began to sing the most radical of all Armenian revolutionary songs. The uproar was so great that the missionaries could not get the address read. The day following the incident, ten shots were fired into the house of the Armenian member of the college, and a placard placed on his door which read: 'If you continue your present course, be sure your life will be taken away.'".

Facts like the above have opened the eyes and aroused the indignation of unprejudiced men of all countries. But no more able description of that feeling of indignation can be found than in the following passage of a fearless American newspaper, the perusal of which will surely give satisfaction to the sense of justice of many impartial readers:

It appears that the Armenian conspirators are ready to threaten, or, if need be, to assassinate, all who refuse to join in their conspiracy, and that from this scheme of violence they exclude neither their own people nor the American missionaries who have gone to Asia Minor to labor for their advancement. They have already murdered a number of Armenians, many of them priests, and it is no longer a secret that they have threatened the lives of American missionaries whom they suspect of a lack of sympathy with their plans of bloodshed and disorder. The truth appears to be, as The Post has insisted all along, that the whole trouble is due to the Armenian incendiaries and to their programme of organized agitation. Thousands of intelligent and law-abiding Armenians dwell peacefully in Turkey, receiving the impartial protection of the law. They practically control the commerce of the country, they are bankers, merchants, professional men; they hold office under the Government, and are esteemed and respected accordingly. But these pestiferous firebrands—meaning the desperate criminals who make the trouble at home, and their accomplices in England and America who distort and misrepresent the facts to prejudice the outside world against Turkey—these indefatigable criminals whom we are now beginning to see in their true colors, deserve no sympathy from civilized people anywhere, and should not longer be permitted to mislead honest men with their falsehoods and their impudent pretensions.

But Turkey's detractors insist that there was a premeditated massacre at Sassoun. They plainly and intentionally leave aside the fact that the Armenian committees were the real instigators of a serious revolt there, which had to be put down by the Turkish Government. All Christian Governments, like Russia, England, and even the United States, surely had at times to employ brutal force in order to suppress disturbances and rebellion.

When the great "de Maistre" was asked why he showed such an earnest opposition to the abolition of capital punishment, he answered by these words: "Que Messieurs les assasins commencent!" In the same way, let Armenian committees cease their criminal intrigues and assassinations; let them abandon revolt, and soon enough repression on the part of the Turkish Government will stop. What Armenians need most at the present moment is, we think, good advice. What they get is, unfortunately, bad advice. We consider, for instance, as constituting very bad advice all the hatred, all the exaggerations, all the slanders that abound in the Rev. Frederick Davis Greene's pamphlet on Turkey. This agitator—for he is one—undertook the task of proving his story by so-called "genuine" testimony. With that aim in view, he published in his pamphlet some anonymous letters, about which, however, he wrote in an "explanatory note" the following: "It must be borne in mind that no writer was an eyewitness of the actual massacre. * * * The letters are largely based on the testimony of refugees from that region, or of Kurds and soldiers who participated in the butchery, and who had no hesitation in speaking about the affair in public or private."

It follows, therefore, that the testimony given us by Mr. Greene is a second-hand testimony, or rather solely an Armenian testimony, for only children could believe Mr. Greene's assertion that genuine Kurds and genuine Turkish soldiers gave to American missionaries the details that Armenian agitators and their friends were striving to obtain. As for Armenian testimony, in one of our previous letters we have already shown that according to the opinion of the best friends of the Armenians the latter cannot be believed "even on oath."

It is time for us to give the exact description of the Sassoun revolt. Surely, Turkey does not deny that the repression had to be severe. It was in the nature of things and conditions. What she denies is that there has been any kind of premeditated massacre. All constituted governments had at times to suppress rebellions, certainly with a feeling of regret for the occurence, but also with a force proportioned to the deeds and plans of the revolutionists. Turkey, therefore, did it at Sassoun like many other powers at other places.

Constantinople, Sept. 15.

Unusual Cold Spell in England.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—An unusual spell of cold weather has succeeded the recent unusually hot spell. Frosts have prevailed in the Midlands and snow in Scotland.

SPAIN'S BATTLES IN CUBA

Gen. Luque Reports an Engagement with the Bandit Matagas.

THE INSURGENTS CLAIM A VICTORY

Revenue Cutter Winona Investigating the Announcement that Men Are Assembled on an Island.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—Gen. Luque reports that the troops under his command engaged in a battle Oct. 1 with a force of rebels, under the lead of the bandit Matagas, in the Remedios district. Five rebels were killed and two of the Government troops were wounded.

KEY WEST, Oct. 3.—Private advices last night, per steamship Mascotte, from Cuba, say that an engagement took place Sept. 29 between the Spanish troops and the insurgents near Santa Clara, in which the insurgents were victorious.

The Spanish loss is estimated to be 150 men, and the insurgent about 80 men in killed and wounded. One of the Cuban officers was severely wounded in the fight. The insurgents were commanded by Gen. L. Sanchese, and the Spanish by Col. Robin.

The revenue cutter Winona, Capt. Abbey, left here this morning to investigate the report that a number of men were assembled on one of the islands east of this place.

ABOUT AMERICAN RECOGNITION.

Duties of Administration and Intensity of Popular Feeling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The question of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States is attracting much attention here. If the extremists could have their way, the Cubans would at once derive the signal advantage which such a recognition would convey. There is not at present any indication that the Administration will take any action in relation to Cuban affairs other than to insist that the neutrality laws shall be rigidly enforced.

The condition of affairs in Cuba is being considered by Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney. Whatever may be their private feelings toward the insurgents, they recognize the responsibility which would attach to a declaration by the United States recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. Great Britain paid dearly for her premature recognition of the Confederates. Action at this time by the United States in the line desired by the Cubans and their American sympathizers might lead to serious embarrassment in case of the final subjugation of Cuba by the Spaniards.

The widespread sympathy for the insurgents in this country is intensified by the fact that Spain lost no time in proclaiming neutrality between the North and South in the great civil war. Such a proclamation is popularly known as a recognition of belligerency. The British proclamation was issued May 13, 1861. France followed the example of Great Britain in June of that year. In the meantime the Commissioners of the Confederate States were hard at work in Madrid in the interest of a similar proclamation by the Spanish Government. June 17, 1861, the Spanish Minister of State made known to the world the provisions of the so-called neutrality decree. The intent of the proclamation was thoroughly understood, both in the North and in the South. The Confederates derived much strength from it. The Spanish authorities in Cuba soon made it clear that they were hostile to the Federal Government at Washington.

They denied Consular rights and privileges to United States vessels, and in other ways strengthened the popular impression that the sympathies of Spain were with the rebels. For a long time Confederate vessels sent out to prey upon the commerce of the North found safety in Cuban waters. The subsequent change of attitude on the part of Spain was due to the successes of the Federals on land and sea. In other words, Spain only turned the cold shoulder to the rebels when she found that they were not destined to succeed in their attempt to overthrow the Government.

All the facts relative to Spain's attitude toward the United States during the civil war are now being scrutinized, with the result that there is a desire to administer to her a dose of the same medicine which she forced upon this country in the hour of its great danger. It may be taken for granted, however, that the United States Government will take no action which is not based upon considerations of good sense. It is not doubted that in case the Administration shall continue its present policy an effort will be made when Congress convenes to put through a resolution directing the recognition of the insurgents. In the absence of better campaign material some of the Republican patriots undoubtedly will try to make this a rallying cry.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who is now in the city, is quoted as saying that the Cuban revolution is receiving the earnest attention of the Administration, and that he believes that if the Cuban revolutionists should make a direct appeal for recognition, Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney would be found favorable to the request.

"I am confident," Mr. Livingston is quoted as saying, "that if there is no step taken by the Administration before Congress meets, one of the first acts of that body will be a resolution directing that the Administration shall recognize the belligerency of the revolutionists. We cannot afford to refuse aid to people who are struggling for freedom as we did in 1776. The Cubans are trying to throw off the yoke of oppression imposed by Spain, just as we cast off the fetters put upon us by England. The matter is one of great moment, and we cannot temporize with it much longer."

WRECK OF CRISTOBAL COLON.

Another Occasion for Chicago Associated Press to be Weak.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The cruisers Ynfanta Ysabel, Conde de Venadito, and Reina Cristina have been ordered to try to save the Cristobal Colon, which was wrecked Sept. 29, off Bajos de los Colorados, Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—Inquiries having been made by cable as to the truth of the alleged details of the loss of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, furnished to certain American newspapers by The Chicago Associated Press, the representative here of The United Press is in a position to assert that no such alleged cable dispatch as that sent out by The Chicago Associated Press under a Havana date, purporting to give the details of the loss of the cruiser, was ever sent from Havana.

All the information obtainable concerning the disaster was contained in the dispatch of Oct. 2 to The United Press, which gave only the bare facts that the vessel had run aground on Sept. 29—not Sept. 30, as The Chicago Associated Press stated—on the Bajos de los Colorados, off Mantua, and that all the crew had been saved with the exception of three sailors, who had not been accounted for.

As a matter of fact, telegraphic communication on the island was at that time, and is now, interrupted, and it would have been impossible for any one to have telegraphed the details of the wreck. Furthermore, the strict censorship that is maintained in respect of all cable dispatches from Cuba would have prevented such a stupid fake as that of The Chicago Associated Press from ever leaving the island by telegraph.

Aside from the fact of the loss of the ship the whole story of the disaster as circulated by The Chicago Associated Press was false in every particular, all the alleged details being the work of somebody with an imagination that outran his truthfulness.

It has been learned that the cruiser grounded at midnight Sept. 29 at a point twenty miles off the coast, she supposedly having lost her bearings during the stormy weather that was prevailing. The place is a dangerous one, and has been the scene of a number of wrecks. The cruisers Conde de Venadito and Ynfanta Ysabel have started for the scene of the wreck to rescue the Cristobal Colon's crew, who are still on the beach.

The statement of the Chicago Associated Press that friends of the insurgents here claim that the cruiser was sunk by a torpedo exploded by them is a stupid fabrication. Had the vessel been sunk in heavy weather by this means it is not at all probable that anybody on board of her would have been saved.

POPULAR HOMAGE TO PASTEUR.

More than Twenty Thousand Persons in File Before the Coffin.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—More than 20,000 persons marched in single file past the coffin of Prof. Louis Pasteur to-day and viewed the body of the dead chemist and scientist, which lies in the Pasteur Institute. A provisional altar has been erected in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in which the religious obsequies will take place Saturday. The interior of the cathedral is draped with mourning cloths and emblems, and the edifice presents an aspect similar to that which marked it upon the occasion of the funeral of President Carnot.

In the seat which will be occupied by President Faure is a prie-dieu, covered with black velvet. The canopy which covers the catafalque is surmounted by four plumes. Silver cables will be attached to the funeral car.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

American Counsels Arbitration and the English Are Excited.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Westminster Gazette, in an article under the caption "Turn About Is Fair Play," says:

"The other day Lord Salisbury sent an ultimatum to China, and now, according to dispatches received from Washington, Ambassador Bayard has been instructed to notify Great Britain that unless the Venezuelan question is submitted to arbitration within ninety days the United States Government will enforce the Monroe doctrine. It is to be hoped that if settlement of the question can be hurried up Lord Salisbury will do it, but surely President Cleveland cannot wish to rush us out of just claims."

The St. James's Gazette says: "Isn't it awful? But it might be still more awful if we only knew exactly what the blessed Monroe doctrine was or what on earth the United States Government has got to do with a quarrel between Great Britain and another independent State."

The Post will to-morrow say that inquiries made at the American Embassy elicited the information that nothing was known there of the report that Ambassador Bayard had been instructed by his Government to notify Great Britain that unless the Venezuelan question shall be submitted to arbitration within ninety days the United States Government would enforce the Monroe doctrine.

The Embassy officials added that no such letters of instruction had been received. The Post says that the report could hardly be treated seriously.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Dispatches saying that Secretary Olney had given Great Britain ninety days in which to accede to arbitration in the Venezuelan boundary dispute are pronounced at the State Department absurdities on their face. An ultimatum implies war if its conditions are not complied with. Congress alone has the right to declare war.

If any such ridiculous dispatch as that ascribed to Secretary Olney had been sent out he would be liable to immediate impeachment on the assembling of Congress. No such dispatch has been sent. The United States has made an urgent representation in favor of arbitration and has transmitted to Ambassador Bayard a carefully prepared brief presenting the Venezuelan view of the case as adopted by the United States, and there the matter rests for the present.

MORSS ON THE WALLER CASE.

Ambassador Eustis Writes that Negotiations Are Progressing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—S. E. Morss, United States Consul General at Paris, who is away from his post on a leave of absence, passed through this city to-day. In the course of an interview, he denied that there was any foundation for the numerous stories that have been circulated regarding the alleged dissatisfaction of the State Department at Washington with negotiations in general and the Waller case in particular in France.

He stated that there was no truth in the report that the President had called him home, because of the confidence reposed in him, to gain information on these points. Morss said: "I received a personal letter from Ambassador Eustis this morning in Chicago, in which he speaks of the Waller case, and expresses satisfaction at the progress of the Waller negotiations."

WRECKED IN BRITAIN'S GALE.

Schooner Lanisley Foundered in Bristol Channel and All Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A great deal of damage has been done by the gale which has prevailed and is still blowing off Blackwood, Fleetwood, Lytham, and other places along the British coasts.

The fishing smack Daisy has foundered off Blackpool, and it is believed that her crew of four persons have been drowned. The fishing boat Jane and Alice, with her crew, is reported lost, and other boats engaged in the fishing industry are missing. The schooner Lanisley has foundered in the Bristol Channel, and all on board were lost.

The Russian bark Lettonia, from Appalachicola Aug. 2 for Preston, previously reported ashore at Southport, has been broken up, and her cargo has been washed up on the beach.

A number of other small wrecks and minor casualties have been reported.

A violent hurricane is raging off Lundy Isle, at the entrance to the Bristol Channel, and is increasing in intensity. Several casualties have been reported.

IN MRS. MAYBRICK'S DEFENSE.

Testimony of a Woman Who Was Imprisoned in Her Cell.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A woman just released from Woking Prison, who shared the occupancy of a cell in that institution with Mrs. Maybrick, says that the murderess continues to declare that she is innocent of the killing of her husband, for which crime she is serving a life sentence.

The woman says that Mrs. Maybrick admitted to her that her conduct had been indiscreet, but she maintained her innocence of any act in connection with her husband's death. Mrs. Maybrick confessed that she had cut herself internally with broken glass. She had not intended to commit suicide, however, but had injured herself with the object of exciting sympathy.

A MISSION OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Reorganization, Including Transfer of the Capital to Central China.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai stating that Li Hung Chang has gone to Pekin, at the request of the Dowager Empress, with whom he has always had the most cordial relations.

Together they have prepared a grand scheme of administrative reorganization, including the removal of the capital from Pekin to a more secure place in Central China.

BLAME OF BRITISH SAILORS.

Captain of Steamer Iona Was Negligent in the Fatal Fire.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The investigation into the circumstances of the fire on board the London and Edinburgh Steamship Company's steamer Iona, Sept. 16, while on her way from Leith to this port, by which six women and one child lost their lives, resulted to-day in a verdict in which the officers of the steamer are blamed for their failure to rescue the women and children passengers when the fire broke out.

The verdict finds the Captain guilty of negligence also in failing to ring the alarm bell when the flames were discovered.

Egypt Expects a Good Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—United States Consul Horace Lee Washington, stationed at Cairo, reports to the Department of State that during the past two months the prospects have improved and that Egypt expects a good average cotton crop. The unusual height of the Nile, he says, has caused the removal of all the inhabitants along its banks, is a constant menace to the fields, and reduces the available labor.

A Rector for Rome's American College.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—It is announced that Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Archbishops Corrigan of New-York, Ryan of Philadelphia, and Williams of Boston, will propose to the Propaganda four candidates for the rectorship of the American College in Rome, from which number the Pope will select the successor to the late rector, Mgr. O'Connell.

Yvette Guilbert Is Too Patriotic.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, the music hall singer, has publicly made an indignant denial of the current statement that she is engaged to marry a London broker.

China to Make Amends to Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The Government has received notification that China is ready to satisfy the claims of Germany growing out of the destruction of the German mission at Swatow by a Chinese mob.

DR. PARKHURST HOPEFUL

He Opens the City Vigilance League's Campaign.

UNRELENTING WAR AGAINST TAMMANY

Praise for Police Commissioner Roosevelt, Who Makes a Brief Speech in Favor of Good Government.

After a three months' rest beside the placid waters of Switzerland's lakes, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst spoke last night for the first time this Fall, in behalf of the movement of the City Vigilance League, of which he is President.

He spoke in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, which stands just east of Eighth Avenue, the meeting being held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League organizations of the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts. Perhaps in all its history the old church never held a more enthusiastic congregation.

The accommodations were entirely inadequate for the crowd, which surged in and about the entrance way.

In the audience were large numbers of women and workingmen.

The Chairman of the meeting was C. E. Lawton, leader in the Seventh Assembly District. He called first on the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder, pastor of the church, to speak. Mr. Hodder declared himself an out-and-out temperance man, and gave it as his opinion that all the evils in politics are due to rum. He called on all law-abiding persons to work together to strangle forever the power of "Tammanyism" and "Plattism," saying the framework of their political platform is held together by brewery syndicates that work only to rob the poor man and ruin his family. Mr. Hodder then, in a few remarks, presented Dr. Parkhurst to the audience.

Dr. Parkhurst was received with enthusiasm. Contrary to expectation, he made no reference to the recent nominations by the convention of a Good Government Club, nor did he express himself on the excise question. He spoke only of "war against Tammany." He said:

Things are in such a muddle now that I scarcely know where to begin. There have been a great many changes since last year. I know that. We did not have any Police Commissioners then; at least, none to speak of; none that we should have felt quite safe to have on the platform with us.

Yes, things are rather muddled, but I feel very cheerful to-night, not so much for the things that have been done, as for the possibilities of the future.

There was sounded to-day in the Chamber of Commerce a note which will do a great deal toward clearing the air. We owe it to a great deal to this body. It was the Chamber of Commerce, you will remember, that took the initiative in the Lexow business, and when I say the word Lexow, I simply use it as the handle to any valuable pitcher. [Cheers and laughter.]

It was the Chamber of Commerce, too, that had so much to do with the Committee of Seventy. The body is made up of hard-headed chaps, of keen intellect, who have sound ideas on moral and economic matters.

They grasped the question of the hour in their convention to-day on its material and economic side, and proved again that they are the guardians of the material interests of this Commonwealth.

They have put themselves on record for decent government, and sounded the new campaign note against Tammany Hall.

One of the distinct features discussed this afternoon must be faced some time, and when that time comes, we will be ready to face it.

The question now is one of good government or bad government.

Some of my brothers think I have sold myself to the devil, and they are worried to know how I "stand" on the excise question. But that is no concern of anybody. What we want to do in this campaign is to stick unswervingly to our line of last year. The trouble is that there are too many issues in the field at once.

I like to take up things as they come, one at a time, and fling myself into the fight heart and soul.

This Fall my point is to do what I can with your co-operation to crush the dirty beast whose howls are now issuing from Fourteenth Street.

Some malcontents are saying now that our last victory did not gain us anything.

Here Dr. Parkhurst turned toward Police Commissioner Roosevelt and said: "Well, we gained him, and he is worth a whole campaign."

This remark was greeted with prolonged applause.

"The trouble is," continued Dr. Parkhurst, "that too many people want the millennium right away. Perfect satisfaction is something celestial, not earthy."

Dr. Parkhurst then mentioned clean streets as among the creditable gains to the city, and for clean streets, he said, the city is willing to pay so long as it knows the money is not going to Tammany's assets. He said that many poor unfortunates who had incurred the displeasure of Tammany officials and had come to him, made confessions, and expressed the fear that they would be railroaded to Sing Sing, are now free from danger.

He reiterated the opinion that 80 per cent. of the present police force is corrupt. He said he knew what he was talking about, for he had studied the police force more than his Bible in the last four years. He added:

We all know of the machine in politics, but sometimes the party is not controlled by the machine.

There are going to be proposed to you names for your suffrages. You must indicate to political managers that there is no use in putting up candidates of blemished character or record. Politicians rarely realize the importance of moral forces, but they are susceptible to public opinion. Public opinion has required some of the political managers to do some tall "hedging" within the last twenty-four hours.

Do not let anything go for State or National issues. The Chamber of Commerce has set the example of nonpartisanship above all other issues. That amounts to National patriotism.

Chairman Lawton asked Police Commissioner Roosevelt to "close the meeting, as he had closed everything else," and referred to him as the Commissioner with whom no one had a "pull."

Mr. Roosevelt was received with a tremendous outburst of cheers and applause. He heartily indorsed Dr. Parkhurst's remarks as to municipal devotion and the exclusion of other issues, except that of good government. As to the excise law, he said, he was glad that he had been called on to inforce it, as he could testify to the good results of Sunday closing. He added:

It is comic to hear of the sympathy of the millionaire brewer for the poor man, when every one knows that the poor man is having the bread taken from his mouth by the saloon.

Mr. Roosevelt also denounced Mr. Coggeshall in the course of his speech, saying that the Democrats had thrown their votes to him because he was a bad man. At the conclusion of his speech he called on John R. Proctor, President of the Civil Service Commission, who was in the audience, to take the platform. Mr. Proctor made a short address, eulogizing the character of Mr. Roosevelt and expressing the hope that the metropolis would soon get good government, since it struck the keynote for the whole country.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Norman Williams of Chicago is at the Plaza.

—Franklin Murphy of New-Jersey is at the Hoffman.

—Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, is at the Everett.

—Charles Nash of Boston and Joseph Whittington of Washington are at the Empire.

—L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Windsor.

—John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa, and John Boyd Thacher of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—Judge J. C. Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals, Sherman Hoar of Concord, Mass.; E. B. Haskell of Boston, Stanley Mortimer, and C. F. Havemeyer are at the Waldorf.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Henry W. Sage of Ithaca, ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, and Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following were registered at Washington hotels to-night:

Arlington—Edward W. West, Brooklyn; Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Brooklyn.

Ebbit—Mr. and Mrs. William Bootzman, Brooklyn; A. H. Colwell, New-York.

Shoreham—S. B. French, New-York.

La Normandie—Mr. and Mrs. Mendonca, New-York.

Lastest Foreign Shipping.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 4.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York for Hamburg, arr. here at 2:15 A. M. to-day.

The critical in Art and Economy are invited to inspect the latest designs in Flint's Fine Furniture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

A NEW COMEDY BY SUDERMANN.

"The Battle of the Butterflies" Admirably Performed at the Irving Place Theatre.

The announcement of a play by Hermann Sudermann, new to this country, and not yet very old in Germany, attracted to the Irving Place Theatre last evening an audience whose size exactly measured the seating capacity of the house. Considering how often it has been stated that "Heimat," "Die Ehre," and other dramas by this author are depressing and even repulsive studies in morbid humanity, his apparently firm hold on the favor of a not inconsiderable portion of the public might prove any one of several widely dissimilar things. It is hardly worth while to investigate them, however, particularly late at night, and when a more obvious duty is to write about "Die Schmetterlingsschlacht," and when it was received.

In construction the play is as nearly perfect as it is either safe or reasonable to desire. Its characters are manifestly living beings, making their way through a series of logical scenes, which, if they were never duplicated in real life, yet might have been without exciting in chance observers an excessive amount of astonishment. The author has, perhaps, sought to be accurate in detail rather than an unnecessary degree of probability for his story as a whole, and, having attained his object, was content with his work as it stood. He had reason to be, for his comedy is full of interest from beginning to end. That, assuredly, proves it to be a good comedy, worth performing by a good company, and worth seeing by people who either are or consider themselves intelligent.

The "butterflies," between whom the battle is waged, are the three daughters of a widow named Hergentheim. They are good girls, and support themselves and the mother in rather precarious and difficult gentility by painting fans. These they sell to one Winkelmann, who has a son, Max, and a traveling salesman, Kessler. The eldest daughter loves Kessler, but engages herself to Max, because he is rich, and the fine match fills the mother with pride and joy. The youngest girl disturbs matters by falling in love with her sister's fiancé. She wins him, too, quite in the old, pre-realistic way, and Kessler gets his sweetheart and a partnership in the Winkelmann business. Such is the story—or most of it—and a simpler one would not be easy to find.

Sudermann tells it with a carefully moderated cynicism, often streaked with humor and touched now and then with effective gravity. There is no "lesson" and no theories are maintained or attacked. None of the characters are far from commonplace, but they are sharply differentiated. Nobody is surprisingly good or surprisingly bad, but each member of the little group is a distinct and instantly recognizable entity. Every few minutes, as the play went on, one caught himself saying, "Yes, that is true."

There was frequent laughter, last evening, close attention to each of the four acts, and after each fall of the curtain prolonged applause. The mirth was not hilarious, the manifestations of approval not very loud.

The performance was quite as good as the play. The part of Rosi, the youngest of the three sisters, served to introduce the new Ingénue, Fraülein Gusti Forst, who is both attractive and competent, and, though the patrons of this theatre are not likely soon to forget her predecessor, they cannot fail to recognize the new-comer's convincing vivacity and appealing presentation of girlish simplicity. Hubert Reusch, returned after a year's absence, played the cool, not too refined salesman a little better than just well enough. Frau Schlüter, as the mother, did an admirable piece of character interpretation, and Fraülein Freisinger, as the eldest daughter, was delightfully large and languid, exactly as the part required. The Winkelmann, of course, was Adolf Link, and, of course, minutely perfect. Rudolf Senius made an extremely small role amusing. Fraülein Nebauer had little to do except to be pretty—which she was.

Frau Hergentheim	Wilhelmine Schluter
Else	Lucie Freisinger
Laura	Josefine Nebauer
Rosi	Gusti Forst
Wilhelm Vogel	Rudolf Senius
Winkelmann	Adolf Link
Max	Julius Strobl
Richard Kessler	Hubert Reusch
Dr. Kosinsky	Carl Sick

THREE HAPPY SISTERS MARRIED AT ONCE

Two of Them Are Twins, and the Other Has a Twin Brother.

From The Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 29.

There was a Cupid in nearly every corner of Edward Brannan's house last night. Where there wasn't a Cupid, there was something else that suggested his presence. For two years the little fellow has been busy with his darts among the Brannans, and his plans then culminated. The Brannans live in a very modest little cottage at 228 West Market Street. The household numbered the father and mother and five children. At 5 o'clock yesterday evening Mr. Brannan came down to the County Clerk's office for very important documents. Three hours later he had three sons-in-law on his hands. The triple event came off promptly at 8 o'clock, with a house full of neighbors in attendance. Cora Brannan became Mrs. John W. Ballard, May Belle Brannan became Mrs. William McDougall, and Ada Dell Brannan answered to the name of Mrs. Joseph Ross. Cora is the eldest of the sisters. She is twenty. The others are fifteen and twins. Cora is the twin of a brother, who is married, and Father Brannan lays claim to some distinction in this line himself. He belongs to a family of fourteen children, and is one of three sets of twins.

Each of the bridal couples came into the front room, and sat down side by side. The girls were simply but prettily dressed and white slippers. They looked very happy and very pretty, with their hair carefully dressed, and adorned with modest little bows of white satin. Flowers and music were absent, but there were roses in their cheeks and three fine, manly young fellows at their side, and they were quite content. The pastor came in, and was ready to go on with the ceremony. A friend of the family

EXCITING TANDEM RACE

Novel Track Contest at the Fair and Horse Show at White Plains.

BEARD'S AND SHULTS'S TEAM WON IT

Fine Horses Well Handled Made a Display That Was Much Admired—A Game That Cost Money—Trotting.

The Westchester County Horse Show, which is the best of a big bunch of good things at the annual agricultural fair now in progress at White Plains, N. Y., had more society folks at its feet yesterday than on any day since the opening. Whether this was out of compliment to the superior quality of the show is not evident, but the fact remains that the displays in the ring were very much a la Madison Square.

"It's really a Garden horse show on a small scale," said one enthusiastic exhibitor. Society did not alone monopolize the horse show yesterday, for hundreds of those who are popularly supposed to think more of squashs, cattle, and peaches than of fashionably bred equines thronged around the exhibiting place from early until late.

Pretty much everybody of the smart, horsey set was present as usual. Many parties came by coach and drag, and these turnouts, gay with their trappings and merry passengers, made a pretty scene within the inclosure. There were fully twenty large vehicles, to say nothing of dog and tandem carts, and a few stray bicycles. The cyclists must have regretted their visit to the fair a-wheel fully as much as the folks that walked, for a dustier, more uninviting road than that leading from the village to the grounds was never encountered.

The thoroughfare was congested with traffic, and inches deep in powdered loam and sand. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that those who traveled over it in any manner whatever had their eyelids caked, their mouths filled, and their clothes completely covered with White Plains dust. Some idea of the condition of the street can be gained from the statement that the "shell men," with the elusive pea, had to suspend operations along the route, because their victims could not see the shells.

Everybody who rode to the grounds in a public conveyance was forced to walk from one end of the inclosure to the other, but the journey was not without its diversions. Besides having a good opportunity to gaze on the prize pigs and lambs of the county, one would encounter an obliging colored "gem'en" with a big brush, who would say:

"Well, boss, this only happens once a yeah. Let me 'nihilate that dust while yu' wait?"

This year's fair is more on the circus order than any ever held at White Plains. There are enough side shows and "knock-'em-down-once-one-cigar" stalls to stock Coney Island. These places were liberally patronized, and so was the "red and black" game in a little tent behind the grand stand. The far-sighted men that stood behind the tables collected a barrel of silver quarters, halves, and dollars, and a big satchel jammed full of greenbacks. The farmers' sons were not the only contributors, for a number of the society folks, women included, watched the wheel roll and heard the ringing cry, "All down; all paid; let 'er roll!" Then the black boy would send the big wheel spinning, and pretty soon it would come to a stop, with the bettors all in a flutter. If the black boy called out, "Star green!" as he did pretty often, the patrons would try to look unconcerned, and then double their bets on the red or black, as the case might be.

Like the Horse Show, the "red and black" game always had a crowd, but they were not always so well pleased, apparently, as the Horse Show patrons. Things went pretty much to please the latter. They saw fine animals well handled, and witnessed impartial judging by competent officials.

If there was ever a doubt that a tandem race would not be a great go, it was dispelled when three road teams showed their paces over a mile-and-a-half journey in the regular competition. Even the venders of popcorn were enthusiastic over it. A tandem race is so much of a novelty hereabout that everybody tried to see this one from beginning to end. Many of those present would not recall ever having heard of a race between tandem teams, but others said that such contests were on record.

The three teams entered were the property of Marion Story, P. Lorillard, Jr., and D. H. Beard and J. H. Shults, Jr. It took a long time for them to score well enough to get the word from F. A. Ware, who acted as starting judge. Mr. Ware cautioned them several times not to trifle with the patience of the judges. Mr. Lorillard's team, which was driven by C. S. Bates, had the pole with the Beard-Shults tandem in the centre. According to the conditions, the leader's gait was optional, but the wheeler had to trot. Professional drivers were not allowed.

The teams finally got away to a very pretty start, all the leaders being on the run. They made a great clatter, and cut a dash that was very attractive, and as they swept around to the back-stretch every eye followed them. It was apparent early in the race that the Beard-Shults combination was a strong one. The former plied the lash, while the latter held the ribbons. Mr. Story's team acted badly in the first quarter, and was practically out of the race before the half-mile post was reached. The Lorillard entry, however, kept right in the game for a time.

At the half this team was alongside the Beard-Shults team, and both were traveling at a furious pace. There was something positively exciting in such a contest. It savored of a chariot race, such as one reads about. In the second half mile the Lorillard team fell behind, and thereafter, although it kept on to the end, there was no real competitor for the Beard-Shults pair. Mr. Beard was in a broad grin when the race ended.

The mile and a half was covered in 4:24½, which is pretty good time before a tandem trap.

Mr. Beard was quite successful with his exhibits. He took the blue ribbon in the tandem class with Monarch and Sensation, a very stylish pair of bays, and won another first with the same horses in Class 55, for the best pair shown before a victoria. In the four-in-hand competition he took third, E. C. & G. S. Hoyt getting the blue ribbon and R. F. Carmen the red. This was a very attractive competition, being very close. It took the judges quite a long time to make their awards. N. C. Reynal, J. Dickman Brown, and Thomas A. Maitland were catalogued to exhibit in the four-in-hand class, but did not do so. Strauss & Hexter carried off the honors in the class for pairs of high-steppers, with Surprise and Superior. Monarch and Sensation were again second, while Mrs. J. H. Shults, Jr.'s, Rock and Rye secured the yellow ribbon. As usual, the jumping classes brought the day's programme to a close. In the class for weight-carrying hunters or jumpers, the contest was a pretty one, "Nat" Reynal's chestnut gelding Westchester capturing the coveted blue. The judges gave "Boy" Tod's The Turk the red ribbon, and Passover, Henry Sedgwick's sorrel gelding, the yellow one.

There were the usual trotting races on the track encircling the show ring. The two events were won in straight heats, as the summaries will show. Pickett was sent to beat the track record of 2:21¾, but failed this time being 2:24¾. He was accompanied by Brookside. The details of the Horse Show awards and the trots as well, are contained in the following:

THE AWARDS.

Roadsters, stallions, mares, or geldings, four years old or over. First prize, $75, J. Dickman Brown's b. m. La Rose, 5 years, 16.2 hands, by Wilkemont-Lafitte; second prize, $25, P. P. Lewis's b. m. Belta, 4 years, 15.2 hands, by Tempest-Currie Belle; third, William M. V. Hoffman's b. s. Ben. Thurston, 7 years, 15.2 hands, by Jubilee de Jamette. Other competitors were Stephen Campbell's b. s. Ridge View, 4 years; James H. Dunham's gr. g. Tom, 10 years, and W. Maloney's b. m. Serry, 6 years, and William M. V. Hoffman's gr. g. Gray Stone, 8 years.

Hackneys, stallions, (shown in hand.) First prize, $75, C. S. Bates, Jr., and Marion Storey's blk. s. Rocket III., 8 years, 14.1 hands, by Confidence-Blackie.

Single Harness Horses, (not exceeding 15.1 hands, pony to count 60 per cent., and appointments 40, professional drivers barred.) First prize, $75, Mrs. John Gerken's br. m. Terribonne, 8 years, 15.1 hands; second prize, $25, Mrs. J. H. Shults, Jr.'s b. g. Rye, 5, 15.2; third, Frederick G. Bourne's b. m. Kitty Glen, 3, 14.2½. Other competitors were Mrs. Robert S. McCreery's b. g. Mungiedge, 6, 15, and Richard K. Morrison's sr. m. Bonnie, 6, 14.3½.

Tandems, (horses to count 50 per cent., and appointments 50; shown before a cart.) First prize, $75, Francis D. Beard's b. gs. Monarch and Sensation, both aged, 15.1½ hands each; second prize, $25, Mrs. John Gerken's blk. gs. Night and Darkness, 5 and 6, respectively, 14.3 each; third, W. G. Brokaw's b. and br. gs. Dr. Syntax and Peacock, 6 each, 15.3 and 15.1, respectively.

High Steppers, (not over 15.2 hands, soundness, style, conformation, and hock action considered.) First prize, $75, Strauss & Hexter's b. gs. Surprise and Superior, 5 and 6, respectively, 15.1½ each; second prize, $25, Francis D. Beard's b. gs. Monarch and Sensation, aged, 15.1½ each; third, Mrs. G. H. Shults, Jr.'s b. gs. Rock and Rye, 5 each, 15 each. Other teams exhibited belonged to J. Dickman Brown and W. G. Brokaw.

Road Tandems—To race over a course one and a half miles long; the wheeler to trot; the leader's gait to be optional; minimum weight of trap and occupant to be 650 pounds; amateur drivers—First prize, $75, F. D. Beard and J. H. Shults, Jr.'s, team; second prize, $25, P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, team. Time of the winner—4:24½.

Four-in-Hands—To be shown before a coach or break—First prize, $100, E. C. and G. S. Hoyt's team; second prize, $50, R. F. Carmen's team; third, Francis D. Beard's team.

Pairs of Horses, Mares, or Geldings—15½ hands or over; horses to count 50 per cent. and appointments 50; to be shown before victoria or cabriolet—First prize, $50, Francis D. Beard's b. g.'s Monarch an Sensation; second, W. G. Brokaw's b. g.'s Chieftain and Dr. Syntax, each 6 years.

Weight-Carrying Hunters or Jumpers, (five years old or over, up to 200 pounds; minimum weight, 190 pounds.)—First prize, $50—N. C. Reynal's ch. g. Westchester, aged; second prize, $25—Robert E. Tod's br. g. The Turk; third—Henry Sedgwick's Passover, s. g., 8. Other competitors were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman's Hungry Jim and Francis D. Beard's Hercules.

Trotting, 2:29 Class.—Purse $300.

Masquetoon, b. g., (Haight)	1	1	1
Keeler, blk. s., Harlem Valley Farm	4	3	2
Critic R., b. m., B. F. Relyea	6	7	3
Queen Bess, br. m., Dearfield Farm	5	2	4
Bradford, s. g., Brown Brothers	3	4	5
Bob, b. g., A. Knapp	2	6	7
Highmont, b. g., G. Ganosich	7	8	6
Edgelight, ch. g., G. W. Merritt	8	5	8

Time—2:27¾; 2:28¾; 2:27.

Free-for-All Trot.—Purse $250.

Maud B., Clarence Ware	1	1	1
Fast Asleep, Martens Brothers	2	2	2
Palmetto Prince, G. W. Haight	3	3	3
Judge G., J. J. Fitzgerald	dis		

Genevieve, Brown Brothers dis

Time—2:22¾; 2:22; 2:34½.

The horse show and the fair will continue to-day and to-morrow. On Saturday there will be no trotting, but a big cycle race meet instead. There will also be a baby show to-morrow.

Trotting at Suffolk Fair.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The forty-fifth annual exhibition of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society closed to-day. The exhibition has been a grand success. The weather was all that could be asked for, and the attendance large. The racing was very interesting to-day, and there was plenty of excitement. In every heat of the free-for-all the track record of 2:20¼ was broken. Summaries of races:

Special Premium, Free-for-All.—Purse $300.

Charles E. Bedford's blk. g. Gillette	1	1	1
Alfred C. Cornwell's ch. g. Amboy	2	2	3
W. A. Wynn's b. h. Hussar	3	3	2

Time—2:19; 2:20; 2:19.

Special Premium, 2:24 Class.—Purse $300.

R. L. Davis's b. g. Grandee	1	1	1
Breeze Hill Stock Farm's b. m. Rosalie Hill	2	2	3
M. W. Merwin's b. g. Paul B.	3	3	2

Time—2:27¾; 2:26½; 2:24½.

Special Premium, 2:37 Class.—Purse $200.

A. Doncourt's s. m. Highland	4	3	5	1	4	1
John Thompson's br. m. Rambling Annie	1	2	3	4	2	3
R. H. Atkins's blk. m. Annie D.	2	7	2	2	1	2
A. S. Rowland's b. s. Montauk	3	1	1	3	3	dis
Seaford Stable's b. h. Superbus	6	4	4	dis		
C. S. Hendrickson's br. s. American Wonder	7	6	6	dr.		
R. L. Davis's ch. g. Christopher	5	5	7	dr.		

Time—2:31¼; 2:32¼; 2:31¼; 2:29¾; no time; 2:34.

Darkness prevented a finish, and the race will be resumed at 8:30 Friday morning. The bicycle race was won by Mat. Roe of Patchogue, with Howard B Sands of Islip a close second. Time—2:28.

MACDONALD, GOLF CHAMPION.

Easily Won the Final Game with C. E. Sands.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—Charles B. MacDonald of Chicago won his match to-day in the finals in the national tournament with Charles E. Sands of St. Andrew's Club of New-York, and therefore took the United States championship. On the whole the Westerner's task was a light one, Sands utterly failing to push him to any great extent, and the match amounted to a practice game for MacDonald. But he reeled off holes at a rapid rate in the afternoon, giving the spectators an idea of how he might play.

Sands, however, gives great promise, and were he to stick to golf would make a strong bid for higher honors next season. He clearly lacked form, wherein MacDonald is very strong. The difference between the two men in this respect was noticeable in their approach shots, MacDonald's being well conceived and finely executed. Both men again had professionals follow them over the course to coach them and to advise, a questionable proceeding in what should be strictly amateur in every respect. To-day Dunn and Tucker advised Sands, and Foulis coached MacDonald.

Sands opened nervously, foozling his drives for both the first and second holes, which, with a little good play, enabled MacDonald to win both. A perfect drive on Sands's part for 3 holes gave to his adversary the score back to 1 up for the Chicagoan. Sands was erratic in his play for the fourth hole, and, except for his overapproach, might have won it. Sands's long put for the fifth hole barely missed it. MacDonald took the hole by a good even play.

Sands's second for the sixth hole dropped into the sand pit, and it took him two to get out, because he failed to appreciate the fact that a single side stroke would have put him on the course again. As it was, he tried to raise his ball over the bunker directly. At other times in the match Sands displayed like errors of judgment. MacDonald got on to the green in three, and, winning the hole, took a lead of 4 up. The next hole was Sands's, because MacDonald went into a bunker. Hole 8 was MacDonald's by default, and Sands's on one of MacDonald's few poor plays, a miss of an easy put.

Sands won no more holes till he took the sixteenth on MacDonald's drive into a bunker. In playing for the thirteenth hole both men did their best work of the day. The drives of both were on to the green, and the hole was halved at 4. MacDonald did not play without luck, for in driving for the fourteenth hole his ball hit the bunker, and yet took a favorable lie by bouncing over. Sands also made a poor drive, but his ball stuck into the bunker.

MacDonald was by good all-around play 5 up at the end of the morning's two rounds. After lunch the play for the second eighteen holes was in order, but it was entirely without feature, except that the Chicagoan won seven straight holes by the best golf of the week; in fact, really championship play. In driving for sixth hole MacDonald got into the quarry, and lost two strokes thereby, yet he won the hole because of Sands's very poor second and third, and his getting into the bunkers. Sands bunkered again in driving for seventh hole, and MacDonald won his last hole, the match and championship 12 up and 11 to play. Sands did fully as well as he was expected to. Stronger men fell earlier in the tournament.

Summary:

Finals.—Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago G. C., beat Charles E. Sands, St. Andrew's C., 12 up and 11 to play. (18 holes.) By strokes for three rounds: Macdonald, 44, 44, 44—132; Sands, 54, 47, 60—161.

The new champion learned golf while at college in Scotland, playing with the masters on the famous St. Andrew's links. In this country among amateurs he is in a class alone.

The prizes of the meeting were divided as follows: Champion's gold medal, Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago Club; silver medal, second prize, C. E. Sands, St. Andrew's Club.; bronze medal, third prize, Dr. Charles Claxton, Philadelphia Club; bronze medal, fourth prize, F. J. Amory, Country Club of Brookline, Mass. The Chicago Golf Club, to which the champion belongs, will have the custody of the beautiful Havemeyer silver cup.

The open tournament is to be played to-morrow. It is medal play for strokes. Macdonald is backing Foulis, the Chicago professional, to win. General betting is in favor of Davis of Newport and Dunn of Shinnecock. Campbell of Boston is a good second choice.

CAMBRIDGE ATHLETES READY.

All Hard Work Has Ended, and They Are Waiting for the Contests.

The English athletes from Cambridge University who are to meet the Yale athletes in an intenational contest to-morrow at Manhattan Field were nearly all in prime condition yesterday and anxiously awaiting the time for the event to take place.

They have been at Berkeley Oval since last Monday in order to become acclimated. All of the boys have been troubled more or less with malaria since their arrival, and, as they have been extremely careful of their diet, the attending physician in New-Haven lays it entirely to the change of water.

Fitzherbert said yesterday that all the members of the team were in prime condition at present, and he hoped that they would remain in good shape till after the games were over, but that this was a bad place to keep fit in.

Although they brought an unlucky number of athletes over to this country—thirteen—they certainly do not expect to meet with such a Waterloo as the London Athletic Club representatives got at the hands of the New-York Athletic Club men. Only twelve of the thirteen men will take part in the games, as the odd man, G. Gower Williams, has not been able to show any kind of form during their month's training on this side. He will, therefore, be a spectator at the first international intercollegiate games held in America, although when he sailed to this country England placed her faith in his ability to win the 100-yard dash, as he has a record of 0:10 1-5.

The entire party consists of fifteen men, the two extras being Manager H. Becks and W. J. Oakley, who will be a judge. The athletes claim that they are sorely in need of an expert trainer, and that a man like Murphy would be of great value to them, as they had no one with them but "Jack" White, who was really nothing but a rubber.

The athletes have completed the heavy part of their training, and are paying strict attention to "Mike" Murphy's ideas of resting the last day or two in order to be at their best, and only doing enough work to keep their muscles from stiffening up. In fact, they are following Murphy's instructions so closely that when Fitzherbert asked Horan why he was hopping along on his toes, the great half-mile runner replied, "That is what 'Mike' Murphy makes his boys do in order to make them springy." Johnson and Lutyens also paid considerable attention to hopping along on their toes. Horan let himself out for one lap around the track, and he fairly flew, to the great delight of his associates who were gathered in the press box. There was no watch held on him, but from the satisfactory smile on the faces of his companions and exchange of glances the inference was that he had struck a winning gait.

All feel more or less uneasy over the condition of another one of their star men, W. Mendelson, the long jumper, who is suffering with an ulcerated sore throat, although they do not think it will interfere to any great extent with his jumping.

One of the Berkeley School boys, a typical American lad about twelve years of age, amused the Cambridge men for some time with his pert questions and slang expressions. He was what an American would call "decidedly fresh."

The men who will represent Cambridge in the eleven events are as follows:

One Hundred Yards.—C. H. Lewin and E. H. Wilding.

Quarter Mile.—W. Fitzherbert and C. H. Lewin.

Three Hundred Yards.—W. Fitzherbert and C. H. Lewin.

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle.—On the grass—L. E. Pilkington and W. M. Fletcher.

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle.—On cinder path—L. E. Pilkington and W. M. Fletcher.

One-Mile Run.—W. E. Lutyens and H. J. Davenport.

High Jump.—A. B. Johnston and F. M. Jennings.

Broad Jump.—W. Mendelson and F. M. Jennings.

Half-Mile Run.—F. S. Horan.

Putting the Shot—E. J. Watson.

Throwing the Hammer.—A. B. Johnston and F. M. Jennings.

The Cambridge men are very much pleased with Berkeley Oval, and think it is an ideal place to train. Lutyens, who is something of an artist, wiled away the time yesterday making a painting of Berkeley Oval, which he will take back to England with him. The party, with the exception of Fitzherbert and W. J. Oakley, will sail for England on Saturday of next week. Fitzherbert and Oakley will leave on Tuesday next.

Alexander Jordan, who acted as starter for the New-York-London Athletic Clubs games, has been invited to act as pistol firer to-morrow. Mr. Jordan has accepted the position, and if he acquits himself as well as he did two weeks ago, every one will be satisfied. The track and field are in fine shape. Never before has the track been in so good condition as at present. It has been carefully examined by experts and pronounced as nearly perfect as it can be made. The experiment of conducting a meet with only nine field officials has been hailed with gladness by all lovers of the sport. It is essentially an English idea, and if successfully introduced here, as every one hopes, it will probably be adopted by all the athletic clubs.

All the Yale men are in fine condition, thanks to "Mike" Murphy. Yale's able trainer. Murphy is really a wonderful man, and it is said that he has received a handsome offer to go with a Western club, but he will not leave Yale. Even with Sanford out, the Yale boys are confident of a glorious victory.

Many prominent persons will attend the games, including Mayor Strong, William Whitney, Chauncey Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and probably the young Duke of Marlborough. From the social point of view the meet will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in this country, and Yale men from States as far west as the Mississippi will be there.

The dinner at Sherry's in the evening will be the biggest athletic banquet ever attempted before, and the speechmaking is expected to be a delightful feature of the occasion.

BINGEN'S FAST MILE.

The Two-Year-Old Trotted at Portland in 2:12 1-2 on Exhibition.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 3.—Bingen, the two-year-old son of May King, by Electioneer, went an exhibiton mile to-day in 2:12½, faster than any colt of his age has trotted this year, and, with the exception of Arion's mile in 2:10¾ to the high wheels, the fastest mile a two-year-old ever trotted.

At a little after 4 o'clock Bingen came out with Henry Titer handling the ribbons. A break at the half spoiled the first trial, but ten minutes later the colt again scored down for the word, accompanied by a runner. The quarter was in 0:33, the second quarter in 0:32½, and the three-quarters pole was reached in 1:38.

In the last quarter Titer took him back and finished fresh and strong in 1:12½. At no time did Titer urge the colt with whip or word, and just behind the half tried taking him back a little, but the little horse was so full of go that Titer again let him have his head. He finished well within himself. The day was a perfect one for a fast mile. The atmosphere was warm and not a breath of air stirring.

Bingen was purchased last Winter in Kentucky by George W. Leavitt of Boston, and last week was sold to the Boston millionaire, J. Malcolm Forbes, for $8,000. This performance makes him the cheapest colt ever sold. Another creditable performance was that of the two-year-old Conquest, Star, by Nelson, who trotted in 2:23, the fastest ever made by a New-England-bred colt. This colt is owned by A. P. Darling of New-York, and was driven by C. H. Nelson, the owner of Nelson, 2:09.

The summaries:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Fanny Wilcox, b. m., by Jerome Eddy-Evemont, by Piedmont, (Cheney)	7	1	1	6	3	3 1
Tomah, ch. g., by Edgar-Go, (Bowen)	1	3	2	4	1	2
Nemoline, blk. m., by Jersey Wilkes, (Baggs)	5	6	5	1	1	2 3
Early Bird, ro. s., (Golden)	4	5	4	2	2	ro.
Edith H., g. m., (Cook)	2	4	6	5	5	ro.
James B., br. g., (Hamilton)	3	2	3	3	6	ro.
Celaya, ch. m., (Hayne)	6	7	7	dr.		

Time—2:15; 2:10¾; 2:12¼; 2:12; 2:13; 2:10; 2:11¾.

Three-Year-Olds.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Monturo, b. g., by Edgemark-Nelly May, by Electioneer, (Golden)	2	1	1
Tom Boy, b. f., by Edgemark, (Proctor)	1	4	2
Emma Westland, br. f., (Woodbury)	3	2	4
Princewood, b. g., (Hooper)	4	3	3

Time—2:21; 2:23¾; 2:22¾; 2:26½.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Dixie, b. g., breeding untraced, (Sargent)	1	1	1
Lake Erie, br. g., (Quintin)	3	2	2
Record, blk. g., (Cook)	2	3	4
Wyoming, blk. g., (O'Neil)	5	5	3
Mickey, ch. g., (Hayne)	4	4	5
Stella, b. m., (Palmer)	6	dr.	

Time—2:15½; 2:14¾; 2:16¼.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Ellen S., b. m., by Chitwood, (McDonald)	1	1	2
Abeto, b. m., by Woolrey, (Shillinglow)	3	6	1
Prairie Lillie, b. m., (Boyce)	2	2	4
Bessie B., b. m., (Payne)	4	4	3
Nellie McCrory, b. m., (Demarest)	6	3	5
Mary J., br. m., (Golden)	7	5	6
Eliza K., ch. m., (Rathbun)	5	7	7

Time: 2:15; 2:11¾; 2:12½.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Sirock, b. g., by Coronet, (Baggs)	1		
Haley, b. s., (Pinkham)	2		
Frank Jones, b. s., (Titer)	3		
Silver Street, b. m., (Walte)	4		
Lora J., g. m., (Hooper)	5		
Hallie, ch. m., (Woodbury)	6		
Brunhilde, g. m., (Golden)	7		
Muchado, b. s., (Cook)	8		
Miss Fullerton, b. m., (McCrory)	9		
Jack Wyman, b. g., (O'Neil)	10		
Frenzie L., ch. m., (Shillinglow)	11		

Time: 2:14¾.

Match Race two-year-olds.—Purse $200.

Abdul Ameer, b. c., by Stamboul-Silveron, by Alcyone, (Trout)	1	1
Woven Wind, b. c., (Delano)	2	2

Time: 2:31½; 2:33¾.

Special to beat 2:29¼.

Conquest Star, (2) b. c., by Nelson-Bright Star by Starlight, (Nelson) won; Time: 2:23.

Officials for Morris Park Races.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting at 23 Nassau Street Wednesday afternoon. Messrs. August Belmont, James R. Keene, G. Lee Knapp, F. K. Sturgis, and W. P. Thompson were present. The following racing officials were appointed for the coming meeting of the Westchester Racing Association; James Rowe, Starter; R. W. Simons and C. McDowell, judges; F. M. Hall, starting judge; John Hoey, patrol judge; C. J. Fitzgerald, clerk of the scales; W. H. Barrett, timer, and W. S. Vosburg, handicapper. A resolution was adopted requesting the State Racing Commission to investigate the proposed meeting of the "Agricultural and Horticultural Society" of Newton, L. I., the Stewards of The Jockey Club stating that the fair is not organized as a legitimate fair, but will be a violation of racing laws.

MAY FIGHT IN MEXICO.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Have a Chance There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Minister Romero of Mexico, speaking without official information on the subject, inclined to the belief this afternoon that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight might be brought off within the Mexican borders if all parties concerned so agreed. The place said to have been selected is in the State of Tamaulipas, which touches the southern border of Texas on the Rio Grande, and is convenient to the railroads. There appears to be no existing law that will prevent the fight taking place there.

Speaking of this possibility, Mr. Romero said that as a general proposition the various States of Mexico were independent and supreme over their own territory in regard to police regulations, the civil Government exercising control only at the seat of Government, the City of Mexico. Although he could not say so with positiveness, Mr. Romero was inclined to believe that the State of Tamaulipas had no law against prize-fighting.

President Diaz had been quoted as being opposed to the fight taking place in Mexico, but this opposition, as Minister Romero understands it, was restricted to the City of Mexico itself. Although the President had no authority over the State of Tamaulipas, any suggestion from him to the Governor of that State, Mr. Romero thought, would have much weight. As to the main question, whether or not the fight would take place on Mexican soil, Mr. Romero had no opinion to express.

Attorney General Harmon says there is no probability that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize-fight will take place in Indian Territory. The Government will not for a moment sanction it, and should the attempt be made, troops, if necessary, will be called out to preserve order.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 3.—The city is excited over the good prospects of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize-fight being held at Juarez, over the river, in Mexico. A citizens' committee is trying to raise the guarantee, $30,000 in Mexican money, required by the Juarez authorities. Stewart has wired here for information. The Texas and Pacific Road is reported to be ready to put up $5,000 to bring the fight to Juarez.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Oc. 3.—"Dick" Plunket, one of the best-known sports in the West, telegraphed "Dan" Stewart this afternoon that Perry would give $25,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill. The law against prize fighting in Oklahoma makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed $500 or one year in the county jail. This town offered $50,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

FISCHER DEFEATS BOSTWICK.

Remains Champion of the West Side Tennis Club.

Fischer is still tennis champion of the West Side Tennis Club, Bostwick being unable to come within miles of his play yesterday. A good crowd gathered at the courts at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West to see the game, and Fischer treated it to a display of the pyrotechnic tennis he always plays when sure of victory. Better driving than his has seldom been seen, and Bostwick's best efforts were unavailing.

The loser played strongly, but Fischer was in winning mood. The limit men, Welling and Post, bowled over the Taylor brothers in the handicap doubles. Some interesting contests marked the beginning of the ladies' singles, Miss Vosburgh making a game fight against Miss Sarre. A 14—12 set was the feature of this match. Summaries:

Men's Singles.—Championship Round—Edwin P. Fischer, holder, beat Oviedo M. Bostwick, challenger, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

Ladies' Handicap, Singles.—Preliminary Round —Miss K. C. Millett (owe fifteen) beat Miss S. A. Kopper, (fifteen,) 6—3, 6—4; Miss M. Kopper (fifteen) beat Miss Mary G. Millett, (owe fifteen,) 6—1, 4—4, unfinished; Miss Sarre (fifteen) beat Miss Vosburgh, (thirty,) 6—4, 12—14, 6—2.

Handicap, Men's Singles.—First Round—Erskine Hewett (fifteen) beat E. D. Dinsmore (fifteen) by default.

Handicap, Men's Doubles.—First Round—H. P. Johnes and P. V. Richards (fifteen) beat E. M. Van Note and C. B. Fisk, (fifteen,) 7—5, 4—6, unfinished.

Second Round—R. W. G. Welling and A. O. Post (thirty) beat A. Taylor and A. S. Taylor, (owe fifteen,) 6—3, 6—4.

On the Kings County Courts.

The work of the Handicapping Committee of the Kings County Tennis Club showed to better advantage yesterday, most of the games played on the club's courts at Kingston Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, being remarkably close. The results:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—G. S. Goodrich beat J. Stebbins, 6—2, 6—0; Dr. J. Beadle beat F. M. Pendreigh, 7—0, 6—1, 9—7.

Semi-Final Round—R. Colwell, Jr., beat G. S. Goodrich, (fifteen,) 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles.—First Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson, (owe half-thirty,) beat Miss Addie Herring, (two bisques,) 6—0, 7—0, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Dr. W. N. Frazer and Miss Juliette Atkinson, (owe fifteen,) beat Dr. J. Beadle and Miss Jessie Brahams, (three bisques,) 6—3, 6—3.

New-Jersey Trap Shooters' Scores.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 3.—The New-Jersey Trap Shooting League held a tournament here to-day, beginning at 10 o'clock and continuing until dark. The principal event on the programme was the State championship shoot between Red Bank, Plainfield, Rutherford, Orange, Elizabeth, Jersey City, and Springfield gun clubs. It was won by the Union Gun Club of Springfield. The scores were:

Union Gun Club.—Miller, 23; E. Sickley, 20; Noel Money, 23; Sigler, 22; Morfey, 22. Total—110.

Climax of Plainfield.—Keller, 23; Manning, 22; Breintnall, 21; Darby, 23; "Dutchy" Smith, 20. Total—109.

Riverside of Red Bank.—E. Cooper, 20; Ivins, 23; Hesse, 21; Daly, 18; James Cooper, 23. Total—105.

Maplewood of Orange.—Jackson, 20; Vandyke, 21; A. Sickley, 21; Drake, 19; Smith, 23. Total —104.

Endeavor of Jersey City.—Collins, 21; Heritage, 20; Proctor, 22; Piercy, 21; Grieff, 20. Total—100.

Bolling Springs of Rutherford.—McAlpin, 21; Lemoine, 20; Harrington, 10; Geoffrey, 24; Strader, 14. Total—89.

Elizabeth Gun Club.—Ashfalk, 18; Woodruff, 16; Hibbard, 19; Parker, 19; Williams, 17. Total—89.

A Cup for Thirty-four-Raters.

The Riverside Yacht Club has offered a special cup for thirty-four-raters, to be sailed for off Riverside, Conn., to-morrow, starting at 12 o'clock sharp. Mr. Frank Freeman's Dragoon, Mr. Wilmer Hanan's Acouahla, and Mr. George G. Tyson's Vorant II. are entered. It will be a one-gun start, and the course will be from a line marked by Black Gas Buoy off eastern end of Little Captain's Island and stakeboat east of it, to and around Black Spar Buoy off Centre Island Point, turning same on port hand; thence to and around stakeboat north-northwest three-fourths west, turning same on port hand, and recrossing the starting line; thence to and around Black Spar Buoy off Captain's Island, turning same on port hand; thence to and across starting line, which will mark the finish. Length of course, twenty and one-fourth nautical miles.

Government Should Aid Good Roads.

Col. Albert A. Pope, speaking of the good roads, says: "It would be a good thing if the Government would extend the good-road work in the Department of Agriculture, and build the great National highways. Then, if the States would follow the example of New-Jersey and Massachusetts, and build State roads, leaving to towns and cities the streets, we would, in the course of time, develop a system of highways not excelled by any in the world. It has got to come. Perhaps we may not see it, though I hope to. Horses have seen their best days. Electricity and bicycles have partially done away with their use, and before this century expires, practical motor carriages will be in use. Then the demand will be for still better roads and good roads in all directions, and the poor old horse will be relegated to the country, where he belongs."

Windle Equals the Record.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3.—Willie Windle, placed by a quad and a quintet, made a mile at Charter Oak this afternoon in 1:47 3-5, which equals the record made by J. S. Johnson, at Minneapolis on Nov. 21, 1894. The quarters were 26 1-5, 53 1-5, 1:21 2-5, 1:47 3-5. R. F. Kilsey of the American Cyclist represented the League of American Wheelmen's Racing Board. A. M. Johnson and J. H. Parker were timers.

Newport's New Polo Field.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—The polo field on the grounds of the Newport Country Club was today delivered over to Hermann Oelrichs on behalf of the club by the contractor after two years' work. It is said to be the finest ground for polo in this country, and as good as any in the world. It is 500 by 1,000 feet, with a strip around it 40 feet wide for carriages and spectators.

The Tale They Tell of a Resignation.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A romantic tale is going the rounds among Chicago business men of a man who voluntarily resigned a twenty-five-thousand-dollar salary. A business had got into bad shape through the owner being in Europe most of the time. The twenty-five-thousand-dollar-a-year man was employed to put the business on its feet. For a year or two he worked like a steam engine, putting in eighteen hours a day. When the manufactory was once more on a paying basis the manager told the proprietor that, as there was nothing further for him to do, he proposed to retire, and handed in his resignation to take effect at once.

"But we don't want you to go. You made the business what it is," said the proprietor.

"Yes, but you can take care of it yourself now, and there is no use in its being taxed $500 a week to support a person who isn't needed."

"Well, at any rate, let it run till the first of the month; that's only three weeks longer."

"No, I won't take what I don't earn. I'm going to quit Saturday. I've been working hard and need a rest."

The man has had his rest and wants a job where he can get big pay and a chance to earn it.

An Energetic Pear Tree.

From The San Francisco Call.

The advantage to a fruit tree of living in a university town, where there is at all times an atmosphere of high culture, is illustrated in a story told by the Berkeley (Cal.) Gazette of a pear tree growing in a garden on University Avenue, in that city. According to the story, the tree was planted five years ago, and came into bearing two years ago. The first year it bore two crops, the second one being about half grown at about the time the first one was ripe. This year it is astonishing the natives by starting in on the third crop, as there are now on the tree ripe pears from the first crop, half-ripe pears from the second crop

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Heidenfeld Institute.
Day School and kindergarten, 82 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
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23 West 44th Street.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
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The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
Reopens Oct. 2.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,
231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

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280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

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Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

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Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Jacobi School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

ADVANCED CLASS IN CURRENT EVENTS taught by Miss Van Amringe, at Miss JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 Madison Av.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 86th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
176 West 75th St., N. Y.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Misses Whitfield and Bliss Boarding
and Day School for Girls. 41 West 124th St.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

The Cutler School
WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 5 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
Jas. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Wiener Institute,
1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST.
Boarding and Day School for boys.
The 87th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Mr. C. Milner, M. A., Cambridge,
prepares private pupils for Columbia and other colleges; eight years' experience in this country; references. 210 West 34th St.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Woodbridge School,
617 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,) Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 26. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2
16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Mount Morris Latin School,
30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

City---Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

New-York Musical Institute,
132 WEST 55th STREET.
The only high-class, well-equipped conservatory on the west side of Central Park.
Professors of international reputation.
CARL V. LACHMUND, Director.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principals.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

New-York College of Music.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

School of Social Economics.
Now open. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examination, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

James Littman, Master of Dancing,
will teach subscription class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 92 5th Av., N. Y.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25 th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,
37 EAST 68TH ST.
Write for catalogue and particulars.

Country---Young Men and Boys.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Law Schools.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

St. Hilda's School,
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
Home School for Young Ladies
and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66TH ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

THE SEVILLIA. 117 WEST 58TH ST.
A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Rentals by the year only.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season.
SELECT PATRONAGE.
CHARLES A. GERLACH.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

Hotel Empire,
(FIRE-PROOF,)
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 63D ST., WEST.
Do not locate for the Winter before examining this hotel. Accommodations better and rates lower than you can find anywhere. American and European plans. Cuisine and service first class. Single rooms, with or without bath. WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Mgr.

THE LANGHAM,
52d ST. AND 5th AV.
The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.)
Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure—general comfort—thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families.
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

TWO MONTHS
FOR
20 CENTS.
Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign.
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TEN PAGES.
Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

O. H. P. BELMONT'S COACHING TRIP

A Brief Stop at Poughkeepsie—Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 3.—Oliver H. P. Belmont and his coaching guests arrived this afternoon. One of the horses cast a shoe at Wappinger's Falls, and the coach was drawn up in Courier Square, where the party waited while the horses were detached and the troublesome shoe replaced at a blacksmith's shop near by. The Duke of Marlborough alighted and spent the time stretching his legs in front of the Nelson House. His fiancée, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Jay remained on the coach, while Col. William Jay and Mrs. Vanderbilt got off and strolled around.

The news that the Duke of Marlborough was in town spread rapidly, and in a short time there were five hundred persons in the vicinity of the Nelson House. The Duke strode up and down, apparently oblivious of the attention he was attracting, but Miss Vanderbilt, from her lofty seat, appeared to be much entertained by the eagerness of the crowd to get a good view of the ducal party.

Mr. Belmont said that all were having a pleasant time and enjoying very much the good weather, fine roads, and beautiful scenery. He had made no arrangements for stopping at Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt's place at Hyde Park, but expected to reach Staatsburg, twelve miles above here, this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore entertained Mr. Belmont and his guests at Staatsburg to-night. They will drive to-morrow to Lake Mohonk, and from there to Tuxedo.

Rome's French Garrison and Garibaldi.

From The Saturday Review.

The great monument to Garibaldi, inaugurated with so much ceremony yesterday by the King of Italy at Rome, is a somewhat incongruous memorial of the event it is intended to celebrate—namely, the evacuation of the Eternal City by the French troops, and its final incorporation with the Italian Empire. The French garrison would not have been there at all but for Garibaldi. By the treaty of 1864, Napoleon III. bound himself to withdraw his soldiers from Rome before the end of 1866, and did so. The Italian Government, in return, pledged itself to abandon all pretensions to Rome, and to protect the territory of the Pope from all invasion, and kept its word very badly. In 1867 Garibaldi was encouraged by the Italian Premier, Ratazzi, to raise a guerilla force of 8,000 men, and invade the Papal States, and though the King was frightened into disavowing the adventure, and even dismissing Ratazzi, he did nothing to stop the raid, which advanced to within a dozen miles of Rome. It was to defend Rome against Garibaldi that French troops were then landed, and the battle of Mentana was fought. This conflict, unimportant in itself, was destined to have momentous consequences. The French forces, under Gen. de Failly, used their new weapon, the chassepot, for the first time, and it did such terrible execution upon the huddled and flying Garibaldians that De Failly became convinced of its superiority to all other possible rifles. It was this misplaced confidence, more than anything else, which prompted the French military leaders to enter upon the war of 1870 with so light a heart.

Cost of Living in Malta.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Why do not more English people go to Malta? If the statements in a little book, "Cost of Living in Malta," issued in the island by the General English Agency, are at all near the truth, Malta must be a very paradise for the thrifty householder. One can live comfortably there on an outlay which would go nowhere in England. The following shows the difference in prices between Malta and London.

	Malta. d.	London. s. d.
Good fat rabbit	4	1 0
Half pound of splendid steak	3	0 8
Six fine eggs	3	0 6
Fine piece of pork, (1 pound)	5	0 10
Butter of the best	3½	0 6
Total	1s. 6½	4 0

Giving a clear 2s. 5½d. in favor of Malta.

If to the foregoing, says the writer, is added the cost of vegetables, bread, tea, &c., it will be found that 3s. a day is ample for all purposes.

Here are some things which a farthing or a penny can buy in Malta:

A FARTHING.	A PENNY.
Six onions, or;	A good large cauliflower
One pound tomatoes (in the summer,) or,	or cabbage, or;
A good lettuce, or,	Four bundles of spinach, or,
Various mixed fresh herbs for seasoning, or,	Four pounds tomatoes, (in Summer,) or,
Milk enough for two good cups of tea.	Two pounds good new potatoes, or,
	Six cigarettes.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, September 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened October 8, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon October 8, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of paints, Japan drier, linseed oil, tallow, turpentine, soap, hardware, brass rod, micanite plates, and hard rubber. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York, Oct. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 12, 1895, and then opened, for repairing United States steamer Ordnance. Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes, containing proposals, should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer Ordnance," and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., General, U. S. A.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of October, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$86,851,858.45	
Gold bullion	56,508,538.03	
Total	$143,360,396.48	
Outstanding gold certificates	$50,748,909.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	106,070.00	
Total	$50,642,839.00	
Balance		*$92,717,557.48
Standard silver dollars	$348,495,488.00	
Silver bullion	658,945.12	
Total	$349,154,433.12	
Outstanding certificates	$339,441,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,583,372.00	
Total	$331,858,132.00	
Balance		17,296,301.12
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$19,479,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25	
Total	$143,481,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	$143,481,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$108,288,611.52	
Outstanding currency certificates	67,795,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	5,265,000.00	
Total	$62,530,000.00	
Balance		45,758,611.52
Available cash balance including gold reserve		$185,672,382.83

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$908,414.10	$1,681,740.77	$46,051,789.71
Internal revenue	551,820.13	1,116,744.37	38,447,263.31
Miscellaneous	21,250.61	192,545.97	4,064,100.73
Total	$1,481,484.84	$2,991,031.11	$88,563,103.75

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$361,000.00	$818,000.00	$23,543,083.26
War	245,000.00	745,000.00	18,420,408.54
Navy		100,000.00	6,677,399.67
Indians	56,000.00	70,000.00	3,329,903.86
Pensions	700,000.00	1,961,000.00	37,726,686.04
Interest	194,000.00	209,000.00	9,662,164.38
Total	$1,556,000.00	$3,903,000.00	$99,359,730.75
Excess of expenditures over receipts	74,515.16	911,968.89	10,796,627.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$1,350.00	$188,557.00	$1,202,964.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	79,635.00	159,036.00	2,714,394.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$309,762,739	$76,043,702	$385,806,441
This fiscal year	36,880,110	1,318,762	38,198,872
This month	298,989	35,975	320,914
This day	161,676	18,960	180,636

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Death of a Wealthy Woman.

From The London Daily News.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs: The death is announced of one of the wealthiest old ladies in France, Mme. Mame of Tours, widow of the publisher of very cheap and very costly artistic books of piety. She was a good business woman, and greatly contributed to the success of the publishing house. Of course, she was a conservative, and on the best terms with the clergy, not in Tours merely, but all over France, since her husband's death she had unfettered control of a large fortune. Her charity budget was considerable. She died at the age of eighty.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

24 EAST 75th ST., (CORNER.)—Floor five rooms or separate; steam-heated; private baths; superior cuisine; references.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; handsomely furnished suites of rooms.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Second floor sunny suite; private bath and back parlor, with board; references.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other rooms; single or en suite.

432 MADISON AV.—Sunny, square front rooms; corner house; also hall rooms; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Large front room; third floor; unexpectedly vacated; large closets; also small room; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, hall room connecting; references.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Large, pleasant, also two large connecting rooms; without board; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

23 WEST 44th ST., BERKELEY Building.—Large, handsomely furnished room; heat and attendance.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR; TWO large and hall room, connecting; private baths; references. Madison Av., 120.

NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE AND HALL room, with private family; vicinity Madison Square. Address A., 1,227 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—40th to 90th St., West, a parlor bedroom and single room, for gentleman, wife, and daughter; must be well furnished; no flat; terms, &c. HALL, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Two Battleships for the U. S. Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1895, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of two vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 5 and 6. Two seagoing coast-line battleships of about 10,000 tons displacement each. As required by the aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, in the construction of said vessels "All of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture." All armor, armor bolts, and their accessories required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective decks, are to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect any part of the hull framing to the armor for constructive purposes, and fit, fix, place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers, and ammunition tubes, and protection for the guns and loading positions. The contracts for the construction of said battleships will contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, in the open sea, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the speed developed by the vessel upon such trial shall be not less than an average of 16 knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours, during which period the air pressure in the fireroom shall not exceed an average of one inch of water. If on trial the vessels develop and maintain as aforesaid an average speed of 16 knots an hour or more they will be accepted so far as speed is concerned. If the vessels fail to develop and maintain as aforesaid said guaranteed speed, (16 knots,) but exhibit an average speed of not less than 15 knots an hour then they will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price, the reduction being at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a knot. If the speed falls below an average of 15 knots an hour it shall be optional with the Secretary of the Navy to reject the vessels or to accept them at a reduced price, to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractors. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply, has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department on and after Oct. 30, 1895, and forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. The aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, further provides that one of said vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or in the waters connecting therewith, and that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for the contract, that said vessel cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, he may authorize the construction of said vessel elsewhere in the United States. It is therefore required that each bidder shall state explicitly in his proposal the place where the vessel upon which his bids is to be constructed. In view of the fact that the department may find it necessary to award the contracts for both vessels to one builder, it is desired that each bidder will state the price for which he will undertake to build both. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and contract will be made separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery. Proposals are divided in two classes, as follows: Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 1—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy. Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 2—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the bidder. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete specifications of the hull and machinery, by such plans, as may be necessary for a thorough interpretation of the design thereof, and by a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted. Bidders may, if they so desire, adopt the plans and specifications of the department for the hull or machinery, or any part thereof, and embody them in their plans and specifications to be submitted with their proposals. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct both of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or both under one or both of the two classes of proposals as above specified. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the check of each successful bidder shall become the property of the United States in case he shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such check must be at least $50,000 with a proposal for one vessel, or $100,000 with a proposal for both vessels. The check of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract and bond duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2 SPECIAL MAT TO-DAY.
Mr. Rich. Mansfield, Lessee.
Only 2 nights more. E. M. & JOS. HOLLAND
A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.
Commencing Next Monday, Oct. 7.
Last appearance in New-York of
MODJESKA.
Monday, Tues., Wed., and Sat. Nights. MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
Thurs. & Fri., Mary Stuart. Sat. Mat., Camille.
Seats now on Sale.

CARNEGIE HALL.
1st Popular Sunday Concert,
OCTOBER 6th, at 8:15 P. M.
Oct. 6th, at 8:15. POPULAR PRICES: 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH....Conductor
Soloists:
LILLIAN BLAUVELT.....Soprano
EDUARD REMENYI.....Violinist
1,000 seats at 25 cents.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

DALY'S THEATRE. Last Week.
MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW,
in De Courcell's great play,
THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE,
(Le Collier de la Reine.)
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
CLARA WIELAND. VAIDIS SISTERS.
Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.
NEXT SUNDAY, First Popular Concert.
KERKER'S ORCHESTRA of 50, and Soloists.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
Mr. H. C. MINER.....Prop'r and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN,
Last week of A. GILDED FOOL.
OCT. 7—DAVID GARRICK.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings 8:30 to 10:40. Matinée Saturday 2:15 to 4:30.
F

VOTED DOWN THE CHANGES

Episcopal Convention Prefers Its Old Constitution.

NO CHANGE IN THE CHURCH'S NAME

A Hard Blow to the "Revisionists" Given in the House of Deputies Yesterday Afternoon —Convention Rules.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—In Committee of the Whole this afternoon the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention refused to accept the solemn declaration of faith with which the proposed new constitution and canons were prefaced; refused to concur in the recommendation of the committee that the name of the triennial gathering be changed to the "General Synod," and likewise rejected a proposition to recognize the title, "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States."

The overwhelming victory of the opponents of revision on which the commission of 1862 had expended much time, thought, and labor, apparently demoralized its supporters, and to the motion to reject the new name of the assemblage they made but a feeble resistance. When the hour for adjournment arrived a warm debate was in progress on the question of reinserting in the first paragraph of the Constitution the clause making effective legislation originating in the House of Deputies and in which the Bishops had failed to concur within three days. This feature of the Philadelphia constitution of 1789, and which is still in force, had been omitted by the revisionists, and their action was regarded by many of the delegates as a dangerous infringement of the rights of the lower house.

At the rate of progress to-day, debate being unlimited, it would take over four months to complete the consideration of the report. The anti-revisionists abandoned their intention of endeavoring to shelve the report at the outset, and as the document, when re-revised by the present gathering, must be submitted to every diocesan convention in the United States for its action, the contest between the two elements will necessarily be renewed in the convention of 1898. Meanwhile the old constitution remains in force.

The prospect of a battle royal over the disposition to be made of the revision report brought the clerical and lay delegates to the Episcopal Convention out in force at Gethsemane Church this morning, while the galleries were crowded with local and visiting churchmen and churchwomen. For half an hour before Dr. Morgan Dix called the session to order the friends and opponents of the proposed new constitution and canons, consideration of which had been made the special order over all other business, gathered in the aisles and pews and debated desirable methods of procedure and policy with animation.

When the hour arrived for the special order, Dr. Hoffman in behalf of the Revision Committee made a brief explanatory statement. Himself and his associates, he said, would gladly have been relieved of the responsibility, but, having accepted the trust, they had endeavored to discharge it to the best of their ability. They had placed the canons in regular order, and clothed them in language that could not be misunderstood, and the report, which reflected the views of a majority of the committee, was entitled to a careful, candid, and patient consideration. To that end he moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole. This was adopted with an amendment keeping the debate within the rules governing the house, which was incorporated by a vote of 135 to 139, the revisionists being in the minority.

Delegate Packard of Maryland, having been elected Chairman of the committee, Mr. Hoffman presented the formal declaration of faith, which, since being printed, had been so amended as to include the missionary jurisdictions in the general term, "the Church in the dioceses within the United States." It was insisted by Dr. Hoffman that the declaration was eminently desirable, if not necessary, and emphasis was laid on the fact that the Church in Ireland, Scotland, and Canada had formulated their belief as a premble to the constitutions of their respective jurisdictions.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone of Chicago, a member of the Revision Committee, was of an entirely different opinion. He was not impressed, he said, with the sublime dignity of even the constitution itself, much less with the necessity for a preamble. The Church had not asked the convention to define its position as a part of the Holy Catholic Church. The Church existed independently of the convention, and it had not asked even for a declaration. Even if it had the one submitted was inadequate. On this ground, therefore, and the further premises that it was also unnecessary and inadvisable, he moved the tabling of the resolution.

The Chairman ruled the Chicago rector out of order on the ground that the object of going into committee of the whole was to allow full and free debate, and he likewise refused to recognize an appeal from this decision. Several days were spent in the debate going on as long as a single delegate had breath left in his body, and the committee was getting into a tangle when ex-Senator Edmunds suggested that further action be postponed until the committee on Rules could grapple with the difficulty. This was satisfactory to all concerned, and the committee reported progress and rose.

At noon the Houses of Bishops and Deputies, sitting in joint convention, received the Bishop of the Alberta Land, the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, and the remainder of the Canadian delegation, and Christian greetings were exchanged.

When the delegates met in committee of the whole after the mid-day recess, a code of rules disigned to prevent a repetition of the parliamentary tangle in which the morning session had involved itself was adopted, and thereafter there was smooth sailing.

Debate was begun on the proposition to adopt the declaration, and verbal changes were presented. Deputies Taylor of Springfield and Scott of Virginia.

Dr. Spalding of Alabama took the ground that no declaration was necessary. There were, he said, a sufficient number of affirmations of faith in the Prayer Book, Dr. Beverly Tucker of South Virginia concurred.

Dr. Elliott of Maryland urged that it was a serious question whether the General Convention had power to establish a new constitution, unless expressly instructed to do so by the Diocesan Conventions. Under the precedents of the General Conventions of 1786 and 1789, it certainly had no such power. He appealed to the delegates as to whether they had been empowered to set forth, establish, adopt a new law for the Church, and there was a great shout of "No."

The debate was continued by Drs. Egar, New-York; Froude, Minnesota; Davenport, Tennessee, and ex-Gov. Bradford Prince of New-Mexico, all opposing approval of the declaration. Finally, Dr. Tucker moved that it be stricken out, but gave way to Lay Delegate Hill Burgwyn, one of the oldest and most skilled parliamentarians in the house, and who voiced the opposition in a resolution setting forth that it was not desirable that any preamble or declaration should precede the constitution now submitted for action. This was adopted almost unanimously by a viva voce vote, and the minority did not care to challenge a division.

The Constitution itself was now before the committee, and by a vote of 147 to 104 it was decided to pluralize it by calling it "Constitutions." On the proposal to substitute the title "General Synod" for "General Convention," Dr. Jewell of Milwaukee made a vigorous speech. It was, he said, an Eastern term, and one not used by the Western Church. The so-called Presbyterians used it to designate a secondary body, and in that Church it was a kind of third wheel. The so-called Lutherans also used it, and in his parish there were no less than four Lutheran Synods, and all of them by the ears.

Dr. Carpenter of New-Jersey favored the term "General Council," while Dr. Webber of Fond du Lac suggested "National Council." Dean Carmichael of Virginia was inclined to blush at seeing Americans willing to deny their own institutions and their own name, and urged that any change would be a monstrosity. A fervid speech against the change was made by Dr. Fulton of Philadelphia. When the vote was taken the "Council" amendments were defeated, and the proposal of the commission to adopt the designation "General Synod" met a similar fate. No ballots were demanded. A resolution by Dr. Garnett of Virginia to insert in the paragraph "A General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," instead of "this Church," was voted down, 131 to 151.

At this stage the paragraph, which merely defines the status of the convention, was about to be adopted without further debate, when Dr. Taylor of Springfield discovered that the old proviso by which legislation enacted by the deputies become law if not objected to by the Bishops within three days had been omitted. Then there was a breeze. Dr. Taylor insisted that without this saving clause the Bishops could "pocket" all undesirable legislation, and J. C. Biddle, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer, moved that the clause be restored. The Bishops, he said, ought to lead in obedience to the law, but they did not. At the convention of 1889 they refused to concur in certain measures because they wanted more time, and these measures never became a law of the Church, despite the three-day rule. He would like to know what the country would say if the President of the United States sent a message to Congress with a veto on this ground that he had not had but a few days to consider the matter at issue. The Bishops ought not to set the example of evasion of the constitution of the Church.

A warm response was made by Dr. Spalding of California, who said that the preceding speaker had implied an unworthy suspicion of the House of Bishops. It was the last fag end of an unjust suspicion of the Bishops and their motives that long had existed in the Church on the part of the people who wanted to stop up some little holes for fear of some miserable parliamentary trickery.

The committee rose at this point, and the debate will be resumed in the morning. Before the delegates dispersed it was announced that the day's offerings of the Woman's National Auxiliary, now in session in St. Paul, had reached the remarkable total of $53,000. This was received with applause, but the demonstrators were sternly rebuked by Chairman Morgan Dix.

The Chairmen of the standing committees appointed to-day are: On the State of the Church—Rev. Dr. Duncan, Louisiana; General Theological Seminary—Dr. Little, Delaware; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society—Dr. Leffingwell, Maine; Admission of New Dioceses—Dr. Richards, Rhode Island; Consecration of Bishops—Dr. Hoffman, New-York; Amendments to the Constitution—Dr. Huntington, New-York; On Canons—Dr. Davenport, Tennessee; Expenses—Dr. Sowden, Massachusetts; Elections—Dr. Locke, Chicago; on Prayer Books—Dr. Perkins, Kentucky; on Christian Education—Dr. Bliss, Vermont.

The resolution passed in the House of Bishops at the instance of the Bishop of Western Texas, read as follows:

That in the interest of good morals this House desires to express its hearty sympathy with the prompt and courageous application of the power of civil government to the repression of barbarous, brutal, and indecent exhibitions and recreations of whatever sort.

The Bishops took up the revision of the constitution at the afternoon session in committee of the whole, the rules of which prevent the making public of its proceedings.

BOUGHT BY THE CONSOLIDATED

Future of the New-England Road—New-Haven and Hartford Report.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—The twenty-fourth annual statement of the affairs of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 last was issued to-night. The most interesting part of the statement, perhaps, is the following paragraph:

"The New-England Railroad Company, at the writing of this statement, is in possession of the property formerly known as the New-York and New-England. Its lines reach many points in Southern New-England which are also served by the roads of this company. At most of these points separate organizations are maintained. It is apparent that if the management of the two properties is unified the expenses of each can be diminished materially by the consolidation, upon equitable terms, of agencies, yards, and freight houses at these points, and the customers of each company can enjoy the benefits of the facilities belonging to both. The properties will then yield the best results to each corporation and to the public. Your Directors have, therefore, accepted an offer for the delivery prior to the annual meeting of a majority of the capital stock of the New-England Railroad Company, and have also purchased $5,000,000 of its new five-per-cent. mortgage bonds. But it is not proposed to make any consolidation with or lease of the New-England Railroad."

Another equally interesting announcement is the statement that the road has secured a controlling interest in the Stamford Street Railroad Company, and proposes to develop that property in close relationship to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Of the electrical equipment of the Nantasket Beach Road, the statement says: "The experiment has demonstrated that power generated in a stationary plant and transmitted by electrical agency can be successfully used in the operation of a standard railroad. The current expenses for fuel indicate that this result is economically obtained. Power thus transmitted is capable of indefinite subdivision, and is, therefore, most available for frequent car service. The commercial result depends only on the durability of electrical equipment. The use of the existing power station will be extended presently, and it is probable that electricity will be promptly adopted by the company at other points on its lines. With a road free from grade crossings, it is not too much to expect its ultimate application wherever the business justifies a frequent train service, and it is to be hoped without the use of an overhead trolley."

The gross income of the road from operation for the year ending as above was $27,901,735.79. From other sources, $234,829.92. Of this amount earnings in the passenger department were $15,298,055.01; freight department, $12,309,953.92. The gross operating expenses were 68.33 per cent. of the income above, or $19,064,027.77. The income from operation was $8,837,708.02. The total income from all sources, $9,072,583.94. From this amount $5,503,545.20 was deducted for taxes, interest, rentals, and other purposes, leaving the balance of income applicable for dividends, $3,478,988.74. During the year a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid on $27,942,600, or $3,794,200, leaving a deficit for the twelve months of $315,801.26. These figures refer to the same property and the same mileage reported last year. The statement says: "Stockholders will be gratified to note an increase of 9 per cent. in the gross revenue of the properties, which is mainly due to the improvement in the business situation. Subscriptions to original issue debenture certificates amounted to $13,188,240, of which $13,122,200 was taken."

It is stated that the road now holds the entire stock of the Fall River Line, and 18,233 of the 20,000 shares of the Providence and Stonington Line.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

General Conference at Elgin, Ill.—The Episcopal Message.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 3.—The General Conference of the German Evangelical Church opened in this city this morning with a full attendance. Mayor Wayne delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Bishop Breyfogle. Bishop Bowman opened the conference in English and Bishop Horn in German. The episcopal message was delivered by Bishop Esher, and reported the Church in a flourishing condition in Germany, Switzerland, Japan, and America, the countries which are included in this conference. It declared for the extension of the Church work, especially in Europe.

The loose marriage and divorce laws in the United States were emphatically condemned, and the conference was called on to take appropriate action. Attention was called to the adherence to pure Biblical doctrine and faithful administration of church discipline, and the message declared that a firm stand should be taken against worldly extravagance, amusements, desecration of the Sabbath day, and the use of intoxicating liquors.

Among the notable delegates present are the Rev. C. Augustein, who has been a member of the Illinois Conference for fifty-five years; the Rev. F. W. Fisher of Tokio, Japan, and the Rev. J. L. Seder, missionary to Japan. Germany sends the Revs. J. Walz, A. Beck, and J. B. Breusch as delegates. Switzerland and Canada also send delegates. The Rev. J. B. Breusch of Germany delivered the address this evening.

AN AUXILIARY FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM

The Manhattan Company's Boxes on City Fire Circuits.

The Board of Fire Commissioners decided yesterday to grant permission to the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company to place its boxes in public and private buildings and premises in this city, and to connect them with the existing fire-alarm system.

President La Grange stated that the factory reports showed that upward of 60,000 people were daily frequenting buildings that the act of 1892 made mandatory upon the department to equip with auxiliary alarm systems.

The adoption of the Manhattan system imposes no expense upon the city taxpayers. The Manhattan Company has agreed to give toward the Firemen's Relief Fund 50 cents a year for each box that is used. This will serve to materially swell the fund.

GUITERREZ AT ATLANTA

A Warm Welcome Extended to the Mexican Governor.

HE ENJOYS THE EXPOSITION

Makes a Speech, in Which He Expresses Great Delight with What He Has Seen Since He Came to This Country.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Gen. Carlos Diez Guiterrez, Governor of San Luis, Mexico, arrived in the city this morning, and was met at the station by the exposition Directors. After resting, he went to the exposition grounds, where he spent the afternoon. He was received by the Board of Directors at 5 o'clock, and in response to a few words of welcome from President Collier, he delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:

I had not ever dreamed that so close to our border we had such a friendly Nation, notwithstanding that I had seen a number of excursions come into our country, and from the expressions and actions of those visitors I had formed a vague idea of this grand country. A few years back it would have seemed like going to Africa to come to this country, but to-day we are so closely connected by railroads that it seems to be all one nation—all one home.

Never did I have before me such an enlightened gathering of representative Americans as I see here to-day. Since I crossed the border I have felt the warmness of friendship toward us. It seems as I entered the country further, that the Mexican was welcome, but never did I anticipate such a welcome as I received on entering your city, and I am becoming more and more satisfied of the true friendship of the United States for us.

The railway connections of to-day have brought us so closely together that the hand of the American has grasped the hand of the Mexican. There can be no knife that can cut this friendship in twain. From the reception I have had here, I think every Mexican will find a warm spot in the heart of every American.

I had an idea that Atlanta was a very pretty city, with a hundred thousand inhabitants, but did not conceive that such an important exposition as this would be seen. Had I been asked the population of Atlanta, judging by this exposition, I would say it was the home of at least half a million people.

I hope that each time I shake hands with your countrymen I will have the pleasure of thinking, "Here is a new American friend for our country," and nothing will give me more pleasure than to shake his hand in my own country. I beg, gentlemen, to express my sincere appreciation and profound gratitude to you all, and if I am permitted to speak as my heart directs, I will say, "Long live the United States; long live Atlanta, and long live the intelligent Directors of this exposition!"

Gen. Guiterrez to-day sent the following telegram to President Diaz:

With surprise I find here a splendid reception which I believe due to your kindly recommending me to the good offices of these people. I have received it as an honor to our country and to its Government, of which you are the dignified chief.

Gov. Guiterrez favorably impressed all who met him.

LIBERTY BELL GOING TO ATLANTA.

A Grand Demonstration to be Made at Roanoke in Its Honor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The old cracked Liberty Bell, which will be exhibited at the Atlanta Exposition, was this afternoon removed from Independence Hall to the Pennsylvania freight station, where it will remain under guard until to-morrow morning, when the journey South will be begun. A parade took place this afternoon when the bell was removed, Mayor Warwick and the heads of the different municipal departments reviewing the procession from the Union League Clubhouse. Companies from the Pennsylvania National Guard, the Girard College cadets, and several independent organizations were in the line of parade. The bell will be accompanied southward by Mayor Warwick and a Councilmanic committee, and Atlanta will be reached on Tuesday, a number of stops being made en route.

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 3.—Roanoke is preparing for a great demonstration in honor of the Liberty Bell, which will arrive here Saturday afternoon at 5:40 o'clock en route to the Atlanta Exposition. The bell will remain here until 8:20 o'clock Sunday morning. It will be received by a salute from a battery of artillery, and thousands of persons will greet its arrival. A monster parade of all the local military, secret orders, Confederate veterans, Grand Army of the Republic posts, and other organizations is being arranged for.

The public-school children will attend in a body. A committee of citizens and the Mayor and City Council will meet the bell and escort at Lynchburg. After the ceremonies at the arrival, the City Council will entertain the Escort Committee at a luncheon.

Mr. Hornblower at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—A breakfast was given at the Capital City Club this morning in honor of W. B. Hornblower of New-York, the guest of the Georgia Bar Association. J. W. Park of Greenfield, Ga., was elected President of the association to-day.

SHE RIDES HER HORSE MAN FASHION

Vineland, N. J., Deeply Interested in a Mysterious Young Woman.

VINELAND, Oct. 3.—An unknown girl, living in or near this place, nobody knows just where, rides into town every morning and creates consternation among beholders by her startling attire. She wears a derby hat, black cutaway coat, and red bloomers, which are none too baggy. Jaunty riding boots complete her outfit.

The most remarkable thing about her behavior is, however, that she sits astride her horse, a stylish bay, in man fashion. She gallops the animal at a high speed through the lower portion of the town for perhaps half an hour, and then disappears as suddenly as she came.

No one seems to know her. She is a very pretty girl, and, while riding along, seems to be not in the least disconcerted by the gaping of the people who watch her. Some say that she is a foreigner, who thinks it is the proper thing to go about on a horse man fashion.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BRADDOCK, Penn., Oct. 3.—Joseph Maynard, son of ex-Chief of Police Maynard, was probably fatally injured by a vicious horse in his father's livery stable last evening. The boy was patting the animal when it turned upon him, biting a hugh piece of flesh from his cheek and lower jaw. The upper lip was also split open, the lower lip torn away, and the jaw bone crushed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Orville Brown, a retired capitalist of Albany, N. Y., was found dead in bed at the Boody House this morning, having succumbed during the night to an attack of apoplexy. He was sixty-five years old.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—President William Livingstone of the Lake Carriers' Association, has asked Secretary of War Lamont to close the St. Mary's Falls Canal for two hours during the funeral of Gen. O. M. Poe, on Saturday.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 3.—Edward Blackhall, inventor of bookbinding machinery, committed suicide this morning by shooting. Despondency, resulting from buisness troubles, is the cause assigned.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Austin Keeney, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Johnsonburg, Wyoming County, was kicked to death by a vicious horse which he was harnessing.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Among our Etageres are some charmingly fantastic Louis Quinze pieces.

They have light flutings, delicate feet, and unusual compartments, arranged in the most graceful way imaginable. Their adornment of porcelain plaques, painted in soft and varied colors and framed with gold arabesques in relief, characterize them.

The workmanship of each is worthy our reputation.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MEN ROBBED

While Messrs. Judson and Austen Were at Drill Thieves Broke Open Lockers in the Armory.

Property belonging to two members of the Seventh Regiment was stolen from the armory last night while Companies B and I were at drill.

It is frequently necessary on drill nights for several members of the companies to change their clothing in the annex on the second floor, where there are fifty emergency lockers. Among the members of Company B who changed their citizen's dress for uniforms in the annex and put their clothing in the lockers last night were C. Y. Judson of 302 West Eighty-ninth Street and L. H. Austen of 27 West Eighty-fourth Street, who had adjoining lockers. Mr. Judson left in his vest pocket in his locker a Roman gold hunting case watch, on the front case of which was engraved in large letters the monogram "C. Y. J." To the watch was attached a double chain of Roman gold. The watch and chain were valued at $250. In another pocket of his vest Mr. Judson left a two-dollar bill.

Mr. Austen when changing his clothes took from his vest pocket a stop watch and another gold watch attached to a gold and platinum double chain and dropped them into an old knapsack which lay in the bottom of his locker. From the pocket of his trousers, however, he failed to take $10 in bills and small change.

It was about 8:45 when both men went down to the drill room. When they returned to the annex after the drill both men, together with another member of the company, found that their lockers had been broken open, and that an effort had been made, unsuccessfully, to open three others.

Mr. Judson discovered at once the loss of his watch and money. Mr. Austen simultaneously discovered the loss of his money, but on diving down into the old knapsack he found both of his watches safe. A general alarm was sent out all over the armory. Guards were posted at all the exits, and a general search was made for the thieves, which proved fruitless. Mr. Judson and Mr. Austen learned from the janitor and from Prof. Kimball and a boy of sixteen whose brother was a member of the regiment that two young men, both wearing light suits, had been seen during the drill hour entering the company room and the staff room, but no one had molested them, it being the general belief by those who saw them that they were members of the regiment or friends of members. The two men passed out of the main entrance shortly before 10 o'clock, and just before the robbery was discovered.

Mr. Austen and Mr. Judson, with seven other members of the company, after donning citizens' dress, went to the East Fifty-seventh Street Station and told of the robbery.

NEWPORT GUESTS DEPARTING

Several Cottage Rentals for Next Season Announced Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Robert Goelet entertained at luncheon to-day aboard the steam yacht Hermione. Her guests were Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Grenville Kane, and Mrs. E. H. Slater.

Mrs. James Stillman entertained at luncheon to-day, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll gave a dinner party.

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and family left to-day for New-York for the Winter. Mr. Havemeyer and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., leave Saturday. Mrs. M. V. C. Hamilton, Buchanan Winthrop, Frederick W. Stevens, and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton closed their cottages to-day.

Theodore A. Havemeyer and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin to-day sent large checks for the benefit of the Newport Police Relief Association.

Several cottage rentals for next season were announced to-day. Thomas E. Stillman of Brooklyn has taken John W. Auchincloss's villa, Harrison Avenue. Henry T. Sloane of New-York has taken Julia H. Eldredge's villa, Ochre Point. Elbridge T. Gerry has rented James M. Hodgson's place, Bellevue Avenue.

Col. Reginald Norman, a brother of Mrs. Fred Prince, and of George H. Norman, Jr., of Boston, is critically ill. Four weeks ago Col. Norman was operated upon by Dr. W. T. Bull of New-York for appendicitis. The patient did not rally as expected, and a consultation of physicians will be held. His father, George H. Norman, is constantly with him, and he has been obliged to cancel important business engagements in consequence.

THE UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION

Officers Elected by the Convention Assembled in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The State Universalist Association, in convention here, elected the following officers: President—The Hon. Oran E. Wilson, Albany; Vice President—C. A. Miller, Brooklyn; Secretary—The Rev. J. D. Corby, Troy; Treasurer—C. C. Terry, Hudson; Trustees of Convention—The Rev. J. C. Adams, D. D., Brooklyn; A. B. Husted, Albany; Charles Bell, Herkimer; Trustees St. Lawrence University—The Rev. O. N. Hilton, Auburn; F. A. Bevondorf, Watertown; George A. Cinkey, Canton; State Secretary and Committee on Sunday Schools—The Rev. Frank L. Masseck, Mount Vernon; Preacher of the Occasional Sermon—The Rev. Dr. Charles Fluhrey, Albion; Delegates to the General Convention—The Rev. I. M. Atwood, D. D., Canton; the Rev. J. C. Adams, D. D., Brooklyn; the Rev. Daniel Wright, Fort Plain; the Rev. B. B. Gibbs, Herkimer; C. A. Miller, Brooklyn; Prof. O. E. Burbank, Fort Plain; E. B. Fellows, New-York; William Ingue, New-York; C. A. Wilbur, Binghamton; Charles Bell, Herkimer; B. Elwood, Fort Plain; Horatio Slocum, South Hartford; Mrs. Frank Loomis, Buffalo; the Hon. C. H. Russell, Brooklyn; C. H. Cole, Brooklyn; A. R. Finner, Columbus.

It was decided to hold the next convention in Fort Plain the third Sunday in September, 1896. The Young People's Unions are allowed one delegate each to the State Convention.

Republican Dislike of Speaker Fish.

From The Troy Daily Times, (Rep.)

Fish expects to be re-elected to the Assembly, and is a candidate for re-election as Speaker. Of course, he will make fair promises, just as he did to Gov. Morton; and, of course, he will prove false to them, just as he did to his pledges to the Governor. That is a way he has. It cannot be possible that men of influence in the Republican Party will consent to a second elevation of Fish to the Speakership. If any feel inclined to accord him what he desires in return for specious pledges, they should think twice before consenting. Fish has betrayed the Republican Party; he will betray it again, and in so doing will bring public condemnation upon his political sponsors.

For reasons quite well understood it is said Fish takes considerable interest in Rensselaer County politics. The Republicans of this district are well qualified to look after their own business, and any intervention on his part, either directly or indirectly, will be promptly exposed and as speedily denounced. Troy and Rensselaer County have had enough of this man Fish and others of his ilk.

How They Got Acquainted.

From The Baltimore Sun.

One hundred and fifty of the Woman's College students spent a pleasant hour Friday night in getting acquainted at a reception given in Goucher Hall to the new students by the Young Woman's Christian Association. Nearly every one present had her name engraved on a visiting card or written on a piece of paper, pinned to her dress, and in this way the formalities of an introduction were dispensed with, and everybody knew everybody else's name in short order. There was a reception committee, and the girls who comprised it found their most active duty to be that of seeing that the old students present made a point of talking with the new ones, and did not get off into corners with their "chums" of last year. Members of the college Faculty were the sole representatives of the sterner sex present. In their dark, sober suits they looked out of place in the midst of so many dresses of bright colors. But they kept the conversation ball rolling merrily, and each of them was the centre of a group of girls. Among them were President Goucher, Dean Van Meter, Prof. Thaddeus P. Thomas, and Mr. Gustav Kahn.

Young Democrats of Massachusetts.

From The Boston Herald, Oct. 3.

A looker-on at Worcester yesterday noted the absence from the Democratic State Convention of about all the old-time war horses of the party. It was conspicuously a young men's gathering throughout. They not only predominated in the membership of the convention, but they conducted the proceedings for the most part, and the speeches were nearly all those of young men. They were bright, forcible, and eloquent speeches, too. We very much doubt if the young Republicans of Massachusetts can match them in this respect.

A SWELL GARMENT.

The covert coat is just as popular this year as ever. Always jaunty and neat—the material from which it is usually cut does not easily soil, therefore most serviceable.

We have all the other to-be-worn overcoats as well.

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WEDDED IN THE COUNTRY

Marriage of Miss Edith B. Law and Frederick A. Brockelmann.

SOME GERMAN CUSTOMS OBSERVED

The Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Law Becomes the Wife of Frederick A. Brockelmann at Scarborough, N. Y.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 3.—One of the prettiest country weddings of the Autumn season was celebrated yesterday afternoon near Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. The bride was Edith Bird Law, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter William Law, and the bridegroom was Frederick Alfred Brockelmann of Canton, China. The wedding took place in All Saints' Church, which is on the edge of "Briar Cliff Farms," the Summer home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry L. Myrich, rector of the church.

Owing to a recent death in the Law family only relatives and intimate friends were asked to attend the ceremony. The guests from New-York were met by carriages at the railway station.

The hour set for the ceremony was 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All Saints' Church, one of the most picturesque church edifices in Westchester County, was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms and ferns.

To the grand tones of the "Wedding March" from Lohengrin the bridal party went up the centre aisle. First came the ushers, Walter W. Law, Jr., and Henry W. Law of Scarborough, brothers of the bride; H. F. Fairbanks, Arthur W. Butler, E. Havemeyer, and Everett Smith of New-York City. Then came the bridesmaids, Miss Rettie Havemeyer, Miss Cochran, and Miss Nellie Reid of Yonkers, Miss Sadie Moore, Miss Grace Clarke of New-York City, and Miss Sadie Fraser of Dobbs Ferry. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white, and carried large bunches of American Beauty roses.

A few steps after them came the maid of honor, Miss Pattie Law, a sister of the bride. Last of all, leaning on her father's arm, was the bride. She wore an elaborate gown of white satin, and carried a bunch of violets, her favorite flower. At the chancel were the bridegroom and his best man, E. Anable.

After the ceremony the wedding party left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and walked across the rear lawn to Briar Cliff, where, beneath a canopy of roses, the newly married couple received congratulations and wishes for future happiness. After a wedding breakfast the maid of honor and bridesmaids formed a circle about the bride, who was then blindfolded. She held the wreath she had worn, and after turning about several times she placed it upon the head of one of her maids. This is a German custom, and the maiden so crowned is supposed to be the next to enter the matrimonial state. The bride and groom also exchanged rings. The bride gave her maids diamond rings, and the bridegroom presented scarf pins to his best man and ushers.

After their wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Brockelmann will sail for China.

Mr. Brockelemann comes from an old German family, and was born in this country. He is one of the leading merchants of Canton, China. The father of the bride is Vice President of the W. & J. Sloane Company.

Among those present at the wedding were John Sloane, Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran, Warren J. Smith, Alexander Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Reid, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Miss Pattie Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Foxhall, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Foxhall, Mrs. S. E. Russell, Mrs. John Penman, and C. C. Clarke.

Sutton—Remsen.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 3.—The marriage of Miss Helen Rosalie Remsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen of West Islip, to Woodruff Sutton, Jr., oldest son of Woodruff Sutton, Sr., President of the Cromwell Line of steamers, took place in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at high noon to-day. The Rev. Samuel Moran, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Shipman of the Church of the Incarnation, and the Rev. H. L. Brydges of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Islip, officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with old point pearl-colored lace, and a lace veil worn by her mother at her wedding. Her only ornaments were a pearl necklace, the gift of her parents, and a large crescent-shaped diamond pin studded with pearls and emeralds, the gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen Colgate Wagstaff. Miss Alice Barnard, Miss Catharine Ousterhardt, Miss Mary Belknap, Miss Alice Lee Post, Miss Lilla Thorne, and Miss Louise de Peyster Webb were the bridesmaids. They each wore a gown of white and green silk and a green velvet hat with ostrich tips, and each carried a bouquet of Bride roses.

The best man was William Floyd-Jones, and the ushers were Frederick Floyd-Jones, Dr. Francis M. Holmes, Frank Sutton, and Richard Sutton, brothers of the bridegroom.

A reception at the Remsen villa took place immediately after the close of the wedding ceremonies, the bride and bridegroom receiving under a beautiful bower of palms and roses. After the wedding breakfast the bride and bridegroom started for Lenox, Mass., where they intend to spend their honeymoon.

Among those present at the reception were B. D. Silliman, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post, Miss Post, Mrs. William Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm W. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Ellerbury, Mr. and Mrs. William Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thorne, Fred D. Thompson, Henry Tangier Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Duvall, Miss Sylvia Strong, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. William McClure, Miss Julia Fowler, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, C.

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FOR THE HEINE MONUMENT FAIR

The Preliminary Work Is Progressing—Gifts of Money and Valuable Articles—The Booths.

The Ladies' Committee and officers of the Heine Monument Fair Association held a meeting last night at Arion Hall, at which much of the preliminary work for the fair, which will be held in the Lenox Lyceum Nov. 16 to 24, was transacted. The ladies reported presentations of money and valuable articles including an upright piano from a Chicago manufactory.

There will be seventeen booths in the hall, which will be designated as follows and in charge of the ladies named:

No. 1, Restaurant—Mrs. A. Bronisch, Mrs. A. Keller, Mrs. F. J. Fuchs, and Mrs. A. Hammersen.
No. 2, Musical Instruments and Works of Art—Mrs. B. Kaempffer and Mrs. H. Hovemann.
No. 3, Needlework—Mrs. Emilie Retzloff.
No. 4, Groceries—Mrs. W. F. Menge.
No. 5, Children's Articles—Mrs. L. Herzig and Mrs. Dr. E. Richard.
No. 6, Smokers' Articules—Mrs. F. J. Schaider.
Mrs. Gustave Stark, and Mrs. C. F. Isler.
No. 7, Confectionery—Mrs. Emil Fischer.
No. 8, Soda Water—Mrs. August Braun.
No. 9, Dolls and Toys—Mrs. John Neupert.
No. 10, Furniture and Machinery—Mrs. R. Muller.
No. 11, Wines and Liquors—Mrs. Alfred Neu.
No. 12, Phonograph and Kinetoscope—Miss Lillie Marfillus.
No. 13, Flowers—Miss Jennie Mendel.
No. 14, Books and Sheet Music—Mrs. G. Falck.
No. 15, Bric-a-Brac—Miss Lulu Roemer.
No. 16, Perfumery—Miss Mamie Sparenberg and Mrs. Gustave Neumann.
No. 17, Jewelry—Miss Emma Stolze and Miss Emy Plasse.

The meeting adjourned until Friday, Oct. 18, in the same place, when the final arrangements will be made.

A WOMAN FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE

Mrs. Henrietta Neylan to Serve in the Sixth Ward — The First Woman Appointed to the Position.

The Board of Education appointed at its meeting on Wednesday Mrs. Henrietta Neylan to fill a vacancy in the Board of School Trustees for the Sixth Ward.

Mrs. Neylan is the first woman to hold this position, although other women have been active members of the School Board. She was recommended by James J. Murphy and John F. Whelan, who are members of the Board of Trustees for the ward, and School Commissioner Hubbell paid her a flattering compliment on account of her business ability when her appointment was made known.

Mrs. Neylan was sworn in yesterday afternoon. She is a widow, under forty years of age. Her husband, who was in the cooperage business, died about six years ago, leaving a fairly prosperous business, which his widow has maintained in good condition at 490 Pearl Street

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A BETTER WATER SUPPLY

Chamber of Commerce Hears a Statement by Croton Engineer Birdsall.

HIS PLAN FOR USING SALT WATER

Could Be Forced by Fire Boats Through Pipes in Cross Streets —The Canal Bond Issue Approved.

Routine business, which had accumulated in the Summer recess, received the attention of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday in advance of the action in behalf of good city government. President Alexander E. Orr, in his address of welcome, referred to the loss of twelve members by death, and pronounced eulogies on Ambrose Snow, Josiah O. Low, Hugh N. Camp, and John D. Jones.

Elections to membership to fill the list of 1,000, resulted in the choice of Otto T. Bannard, Carl H. De Silver, Shipton Green, J. Montgomery Hare, John H. Jacquelin, Donald Mackay, Joseph W. Ogden, Howard M. Smith, William R. Stewart, William B. Thom, Spencer Trask, and Robert Dudley Winthrop.

Gen. Horace Porter, J. Edward Simmons, Henry W. Cannon, George Rutledge Gibson, and Lowell Lincoln were appointed to arrange for the 127th annual dinner at Delmonico's, Nov. 19. The meeting also nominated A. Foster Higgins and Thomas P. Ball for Pilot Commissioners. They will be elected at a special meeting Oct. 15.

Henry Hentz reported that the Executive Committee had extended hospitality to a delegation of prominent citizens of Atlanta, and had otherwise encouraged the Atlanta Exposition. This action was approved.

Louis Windmuller, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, reported that the committee had considered the proposition to increase the water supply of this city referred to it at the meeting last June. He said he had received the following on the subject from G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct:

The laying of three forty-eight-inch water mains through Eighth and Fifth Avenues from the reservoir in Central Park to the lower part of the city will cost $1,500,000. This will increase the pressures during the daytime throughout the city, and especially below Canal street, 10 pounds, equal to 23 feet. At night the pressures are now as high as the hydraulic level of the water in the reservoir will allow.

All of the water that can be conveyed to the city reservoirs by the new and new aqueducts will be capable of being distributed. The laying of twelve-inch mains in the cross streets in place of the present six-inch, and the placing of large hydrants on same, in connection with the above large mains, especially in the streets devoted to business, will fully supply the Fire Department at all times.

This improvement, however, would not give sufficient pressure; it would cost less if we were to have ten-inch castiron pipes laid across town from river to river in the streets between Chambers and Fourteenth Streets, and furnish them with independent hydrants. Our strong fireboats, which are now serviceable only along the river fronts, would then throw streams of salt water through those pipes, hydrants and hose attached thereto, with pressure of such immense power that they could subdue any conflagration.

The property concentrated in this district is estimated at $500,000,000. This simple improvement would offer effective protection, and the entire cost could be saved in a few years by the lower cost of insurance. The system has been successfully tried in Cleveland, Detroit, and other cities fronting on the lakes.

Mr. Windmuller also submitted the following resolution, which was approved:

Resolved, That this chamber approves of the proposition to permit the issue of bonds by the State, to the amount not to exceed $9,000,000, to be expended for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, and earnestly urges upon our citizens to cast their votes, at the coming election, in favor of the measure.

Mr. Hentz, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, verbally reported that the committee, since its appointment, in March, has endeavored in every legitimate way to carry out the instructions of the Chamber by correspondence, newspaper articles, and by publications, in opposing the free coinage of silver and the maintenance of the present standard of value, and that the outlook was very encouraging to the friends of sound money.

Francis B. Thurber presented a report on opportunities for commercial development in the Orient and in Africa, from the Committee on Foreign Commerce, adding the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber the present year marks an epoch in commercial history, that the present is a time worthy of the best efforts of our producers, manufacturers, and merchants to extend the export trade of the United States, and that these efforts should be supported by a wise and progressive policy on the part of our Government. The principle of reciprocity should be recognized in our diplomacy, our Consular Service be controlled by civil service rules and adequately compensated, and our carrying trade be fostered, as far as possible, by liberal pay for the carriage of mails on the ocean, as well as on land.

Resolved, That the step recently taken by the present Administration in the direction of placing a portion of our Consular Service on a business basis is worthy of all commendation, and should be followed as fast as practicable by further steps in the same direction.

The same committee presented a letter from John Barrett, United States Minister to Siam, advising that Americans look in that direction for a wider market. Europe has the trade there now, and it is very large. Mr. Barrett thinks that if Americans will exert one-half the energy and enterprise displayed in their home trade they can control the commerce of the Asiatic coast line and tributary lands.

Following the meeting of the Chamber a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Sound Financial Legislation was held. Gustav H. Schwab, the Chairman, who has recently returned from Europe, presided. The other members present were Joseph C. Hendrix, Henry Hentz, A. Swan Brown, Louis Windmüller, and W. J. Schieffelin. The future policy of the committee was discussed and the Chairman was requested to submit a plan for future work at the next meeting. The members of the committee were entirely in accord, and whatever action is taken by the committee will be unanimous and directed toward obtaining the best results for the cause of sound money.

FEES WHILE HOUSES ARE BEING BUILT

Sum Received May Be Enough to Sustain Bureau of Incumbrances.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Collis yesterday afternoon wrote the following letter to William Henkel, in charge of the Bureau of Incumbrances:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing a copy of the ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen, requiring that all contractors who are erecting buildings over three stories in height shall build a temporary roof over the sidewalk in front of said building, and empowering the Commissioner of Public Works to charge therefor such compensation as may be deemed equivalent by the said Commissioner for the privilege so conferred. You informed me that 2,500 of these permits will be called for in the course of the year.

I therefore instruct you to charge a fee of $5 for each permit, of which fee you will keep an account, and return the money so received to the City Chamberlain. If your estimate of the number of permits to be issued in each year is approximately correct, these fees will pay the whole expenses of administrating your bureau and make it self-sustaining. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

State Printing Contract Assigned.

ALBANY, Oct 3.—John E. Milholland of New-York City has finally assigned his two-year contract for doing the legislative printing to James M. Ruso of this city, who is one of the members of the Weed-Parsons printing firm. The assignment was agreed to by Secretary of State Palmer and Attorney General Hancock. Controller Roberts, the only other member of the Commission of Award, is absent from the State.

New Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: Edward W. Robinson, Buffalo, N. Y.; James T. McGregor, Lilesville, N. C., and Carrell R. Folsom of Cecil, Ga., alternate for the sixth Georgia District.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IS SATISFIED

No Charges to be Made Against Secretary Smith in Connection with the Administration of the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—There will be no arraignment of Secretary Smith's administration of the Indian Bureau by the Catholic Bishops, either in the form of charges to be investigated by Congress or otherwise. Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview to-day, said:

"The Archbishops and Bishops will never make a united petition to the Congress, no matter how grave the circumstances, or how grievous the complaint. If the Catholic Church has reason to believe that its rights are infringed upon, or its members unfairly treated, it will simply ask for justice as citizens of the United States; it will never demand satisfaction as a body of powerful prelates, supported by millions of voters. Such action would be contrary to their high prerogative as the exponents of the Great Teacher of charity and humility.

"A political organization to be formed by the officials and members of our Church is contrary to all established rules and precedents. The Catholic Church has always held itself aloof from all political entanglements. Its great mission is to teach and direct in things spiritual. With temporal affairs it never interferes. The laymen of the Church are free to form such societies as may tend to promote their temporal welfare, but to expect the Archbishops and Bishops formally to approve or to ratify such plans is to expect what can never come to pass."

In regard to the Indian Bureau, the Cardinal said that the transfer of its control to the new Commissioners, consisting of himself, Archbishop Corrigan of New-York, and Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, from the old Commissioners, Archbishop Reardon of San Francisco and Bishop Marty of South Dakota, had been made. "Will Mgr. Stephan still remain in charge of the bureau?" "Most assuredly; Mgr. Stephan will remain the Director. He has spent a long life in this good work; his management has been judicious, and his integrity and executive ability unquestioned."

Replying to a further question about the attitude of the bureau toward the present Administration Cardinal Gibbons said: "We have no grievance whatever against this Government. It has long been known to us that the appropriations would at the end of a specified time be entirely withdrawn from our Catholic missions. We have been given opportunity to provide for this contingency, and we will now take active steps in making all our schools self-supporting." In concluding the interview, the Cardinal was asked: "Are women to be admitted for degrees from the School of Philosophy?"

"Our board had not held a meeting for eighteen months, and we had such a quantity of grave and important business to transact that we did not get around to this question which seems to be agitating the Washington ladies so greatly. When we meet in the Spring we hope to remedy this oversight. In the meantime, tell the ladies to study diligently in order to be ready for the golden opportunity."

Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, and Archbishop Kain spent several hours today discussing Indian missions and schools. They devoted themselves entirely to determining the relative apportionments of money for Indian and negro institutions under control of the Church.

WOULD FIGHT BULLS IN NEW-YORK

Job E. Hedges Tells the Frenchman Tiger Fighting Is the Thing Here.

A foreign bullfighter, who wishes to come to New-York, wrote the following letter to Mayor Strong:

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York:

Having learned through French journals that bullfights are taking place in New-York, and that in one of the courses they have gone so far as to kill a bull, I desire to present to the first city of the American continent my compliments, and to offer my services as the first bullfighter of France. I will come to America with my quadrille, composed of six men.

Our work consists in the shaking of the mantle before the bull's eyes, leaping with and without vaulting pole upon the bull, also in the grand perilous leap made over the back of the bull. I engage to kill or maim bulls according to the desire of the management. I engage, if the management desires, to furnish French bulls. This would be a grand advertisement.

I have the honor to lay my letter before the management of the New-York Bullfighting Association. This is my address: Auguste Fabre, Premier Matador Français, Tarascon, (D. du Rhone), France.

Tarascon, Sept. 21, 1895.

Secretary Hedges sent the following reply:

Dear Sir: The Mayor has received your favor of the 21st inst., and read carefully its contents. He directs me to reply, saying that the fight which is at this time more especially engaging the public attention is not a bullfight, but a tiger fight. Any information concerning the methods for the effectual extermination of the tiger will be gladly received here.

Although attempts have been made to introduce bullfighting in the United States, it is without doubt true that the custom will never obtain here. Yours very truly,

JOB E. HEDGES, Secretary.

Accompanying the bullfighter's letter were samples of posters, picturing his feats.

A DAMAGING FOREST FIRE

The Buildings of Egg Harbor City at One Time in Danger.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—A large and destructive forest fire started yesterday in the extensive pine belt owned by Weymouth & Co. of New-York, and raged with unabated fury all night. To-day the danger was at its greatest height, and hundreds of people are out to check the fiery elements. The largest cranberry bog in South Jersey, owned by the Atlantic Cranberry Association of this city, has been totally destroyed. It covers an area of over 200 acres, and the crop, which was ready for harvest, was entirely eaten up by the flames. The association's loss is estimated at nearly $60,000.

To-day the fire was but a mile from the well built up portion of this city, and many houses were endangered. The buildings of James Butler and Henry Meyer, which are situated near the main body of the fire, were threatened this morning, and their fruit orchards were damaged. The flames burned over four square miles, consuming over 1,200 acres of valuable pine and cedar, besides destroying hundreds of cords of wood, used for piling.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. ARMES

The Specifications on Which He Is to be Tried by Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Capt. and Brevet Major George A. Armes will be court-martialed. The charges and specifications have been prepared by Gen. Lieber, Judge Advocate General of the army, and are as follows:

Charge I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification—In that George A. Armes, Captain United States Army, retired, did make a written communication, addressed to and intended for Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding the United States Army, and caused the same to be delivered to him, said communication being as follows: (Here the letter is set out in full.)

The second charge is "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the specification being the same as under the first charge. Following each specification is the letter written by Capt. Armes to Gen. Schofield, and the papers accompanying the charges contain the order for the arrest of Armes, a statement from Col. Closson, giving a detailed account of the arrest, and the order of the Supreme Court of the District directing Col. Closson to release Capt. Armes to appear before the court on Saturday next.

Dockmaster Brady Gets a Writ.

Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted Thomas Brady a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Dock Commissioners in dismissing him as Dockmaster. Brady was, he alleges, served with specifications and charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty, and with having deposited a check to his personal account that was payable to the order of the Treasurer of the department.

Brady was directed to appear Sept. 26 and show cause why the Dock Commissioners should not remove him from office. He appeared, but the Commissioners denied him the privilege of counsel, and, acting on advice, he declined to make any defense.

He says that he was thereupon dismissed though he is innocent. In regard to the deposit of the check, Brady says that he enclosed it with his name and official position, and did only what was the custom of the department. He also says that he is in a veteran sailor of the war of the rebellion.

FIVE JURORS FAVOR HIM

Say Coleman Acted in Self-Defense in Striking Delehanty.

INQUEST INTO THE POLICEMAN'S DEATH

He Was Struck Down in the Street and His Skull Broken — Witnesses Who Testified for and Against the Acrobat.

The inquest into the death of Policeman John T. Delehanty of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Sept. 25 from the effects of blows received on the Sunday night previous, was begun yesterday by Coroner Dobbs.

William Coleman of 213 East One Hundred and Tenth Street is charged with having assaulted the policeman and causing his death. He is a man of magnificent physique and handsome countenance, with coal-black hair and eyes. He is an acrobat.

With him in court were his wife and sister. Their presence seemed so to affect him that he was completely overcome and wept. The widow of the policeman and her little girl were also in court. The mother was greatly affected by the proceedings.

Delehanty, together with Policeman Binning, was doing excise duty on the night of the assault. They became involved in an altercation with two men, one of whom struck Delehanty two blows on the head. The policeman fell unconscious and never regained his senses.

Coleman was represented at the inquest by Lawyer Charles Brooke.

Policeman Binning said that he and Delehanty were standing together about midnight on Sunday, Sept. 22, in Thirty-fourth Street, just west of Second Avenue. They were accosted by two men, one of whom said as he came up: "Officers, officers, assistance." Binning then testified as follows:

"Who said that?" asked Delehanty. "We were not talking to you," said Coleman. "You both need a good kick," said Delehanty. "You can't do it," said Coleman. Then Delehanty shoved Coleman away, and Coleman hit him first on one side of the head and then on the other. Delehanty fell.

Neither of the policemen was in uniform. On cross-examination Binning admitted that he had a drink of beer during the evening, but nothing else intoxicating. He denied that Delehanty, after his remark about the kick had tripped Coleman and thrown him to the pavement.

Policeman Graham said that he was guarding a saloon at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue on the night of the assault. He saw the policemen and the two men coming up, and saw Delehanty fall, but did not see Coleman strike him. Coleman, he said, threw something from his hand after Delehanty fell. He looked for the object after he had returned from the station house two hours later, but could not find it. On cross-examination he said the object was white and looked "pretty large."

"You wish to leave the impression with the jury that it was a sandbag?" shouted Mr. Brooke. The question was overruled.

Henry M. Babbitt, an ice handler, testified that he was near when the altercation took place, and saw Coleman, before he started to run, hit Binning a glancing blow on the shoulder with something that broke. He heard something falling to the sidewalk that sounded like pebbles. He raked some of them with his boot, and thought they had come from a sandbag.

Vincent Beyer, a fishbait dealer, from Oyster Bay, L. I., was also near by at the time, and saw a burning cigar fall to the pavement as Coleman ran.

The next two witnesses were James L. Higgins of 176 Grand Street and William Williamson of 60 Prince Street. They, with Michael Scannel, were Coleman's companions on the night of the assault. Higgins said they were returning from a baseball game on Long Island. They had seven drinks of beer during the afternoon and evening, and were perfectly sober. They stoutly maintained that Coleman had nothing whatever in his hand when he struck Delehanty. They had no idea that Delehanty and Binning were policemen.

Williamson, who with Coleman was slightly in advance of the other two, said that just before the trouble Coleman was telling a story in Cockney dialect about a man who had that he knocked off asking an officer to pick it up. The man said, so the story went: "Officer, officer, pick up my hat."

At this moment Delehanty and Binning came up, according to Williamson, and one of them wanted to know whom they were talking to. Williamson testified:

"'I am not talking to you,' Coleman said. 'They are a couple of fresh ducks; they need a kick,' said Delehanty. Coleman told the policeman he couldn't kick him. Thereupon Delehanty struck Coleman, and the latter struck back twice. Delehanty fell."

Scannel, who is a dealer in mineral water at 60 Spruce Street, testified particularly that Delehanty first struck Coleman.

Williamson said he had known Coleman six years, and had never known him to be drunk or to carry a weapon.

Coleman corroborated the testimony of his companions, and then said:

"The men followed us up, and Delehanty tripped me, struck me, and knocked me to the ground. He was standing over me, ready to hit me again. I jumped up and hit him first with one hand and then with the other."

"You can hit pretty hard?" remarked Assistant District Attorney Miller.

"I don't know that I can. I never struck a man before in my life. I was never arrested or in trouble before. I never carried a weapon and never even saw a sandbag. My profession is tumbling. I never practiced striking blows. These men seemed to be slightly intoxicated, and I had no idea they were policemen."

"Why did you not run away, instead of hitting Delehanty?" asked Mr. Miller.

"The man struck me and was following up the assault."

Five jurymen signed the verdict that Delehanty came to his death from a fracture of the skull as a result of being knocked down by Coleman with his fist in self-defense.

The rest of the jury signed a similar verdict omitting the words "self defense." Coroner Dobbs fixed the bail for the prisoner at $2,500, but let him go in the custody of his lawyer until to-day, when he will have a bondsman.

THE HANGMAN'S KNOT SLIPPED

"Fish John" Czech, Murderer, Slowly Strangled in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—John Czech, alias "Fish John," who killed "Fish Mary," his wife, in this city June 3, was hanged in the Hudson County Jail this morning. The drop was sprung at 10:09. Czech's neck was not broken. The knot slipped to the back of the head, and he was slowly strangled. At 10:33 Dr. W. W. Varick pronounced him dead.

Czech had only one relative, a daughter, fourteen years old, who lives in Fishkill, N. Y.

The murder for which Czech was hanged was shown by the evidence to have been premeditated. His wife left their home, a little shanty on the banks of the Hackensack River, Sunday morning to purchase groceries. She did not return. Czech, when he went to look for her Monday morning, told a friend that he meant to kill her. He found her at the house of a friend in Howell Street, and called her out. When she came to meet him he shot her.

No Presentment Against Magistrates.

Assistant District Attorney Battle announced yesterday that the Grand Jury for the September term has not been considering the question of bringing either indictments or a presentment against the City Magistrates or any single City Magistrate.

He said further that the Grand Jury will finish its business to-day, and will not bring in any presentment against the Magistrates.

Prof. Elliot F. Rogers's Suicide.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The autopsy on the body of the late Prof. Eliot F. Rogers of the chemical department of Harvard College to-day revealed a large quantity of cyanide of potassium in the stomach, and that immediately following its introduction the professor drank a glass of water. It is the opinion of the experts that death was almost instantaneous.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS CLOSED

The Priests Pass Resolutions in Favor of a Strict Observance of Sunday and then Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Priests' Eucharistic League ended its congress to-day by the adoption of resolutions pledging the league to do everything in its power to cause the veneration of the Sabbath, and indorsing the decree of the Plenary Council of Baltimore on that subject. The Plenary Council's decree urges pastors to secure the sanctification of Sunday, and specifies the opening of saloons as one way of its desecration. The resolutions, which were presented by the Rev. Walter Elliott of St. Paul's Church, New-York City, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, were adopted unanimously without comment. The only other important point dealt with was that indorsing Christian unity.

Five prepared papers were read at the two sessions held to-day at the Catholic University. The authors and their subjects were: The Rev. J. Foley of St. Louis, on "How to Promote Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament Among the People"; the Rev. H. J. Heuser, editor of The American Ecclesiastical Review, on "The Manner of Preparing Children and Adults for Their First Holy Communion, and of Grounding Them in an Abiding Devotion to the Most Blessed Sacrament"; the Rev. H. Brinkmeyer of Cincinnati, on "The Priests' Eucharistic League"; the Rev. Walter Elliott of New-York City, on "How the Real Presence Makes Converts," and the Rev. Joseph Yazbeck, an Armenian missionary, on "The Holy Eucharist in the Eastern Church."

In view of the Armenian troubles, Father Yazbeck's paper proved of great interest. He said that if obedience to the supreme authority and a few minor points were eliminated, it would be difficult to discover any difference between the Eastern Church and the Roman Church. The Christians of the East, he stated, liked the Roman Church, and would join it if certain differences were reconciled.

"Let the shepherds agree and we will follow," was their position, said Father Yazbeck, and the sentiment was greeted with applause.

According to Father Yazbeck, the strongest proof that the Eastern Church recognized the real presence was that all the Eastern rites had mass and communion according to the Catholic manner. The speaker asked the question, What is the prospect of union between the Eastern and Western Churches? and proceeded to answer it by saying that with kindness and patience he would not be surprised if great numbers of Eastern Christians would come into the Roman Church. The principal reason why they were inactive on this point was that they were subservient to Princes and potentates. Father Yazbeck ended his discourse with prayers for the Pope and a hope that Leo XIII. might live to witness the union between the Eastern and the Western Church. Prolonged applause followed this sentiment.

The Rev. Father Timothy of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., told of the work of the Society of Perpetual Adoration, and Bishop Horstman of Cleveland spoke of the Tabernacle Society of Philadelphia, while Bishop Keane told of the work of the Washington branch of that organization.

After the passage of the resolutions mentioned and some further remarks, Bishop Maes, the permanent President, closed the congress. Immediately after the adjournment there was a procession on the university grounds, in which Cardinal Gibbons and all the Archbishops, Bishops, and priests in attendance with the congress took part, attired in their robes. The procession closed with a benediction by the Cardinal from the steps of McMahon Hall.

To-night a reception to the members of the congress was given at Carroll Institute.

DEAD UNDER A BOULDER

Mrs. Elstermann's Body Found Guarded by Her Dog—Death Believed to Have Been Accidental.

At the bottom of a boulder at the foot of East Seventy-seventh Street two boys yesterday found Mrs. Emma Elstermann, dead. Her terrier dog was guarding the body. The woman's husband and the police were notified, and the body was taken in charge by an undertaker.

Mr. Elstermann, who is a tailor at 445 East Seventy-seventh Street, said his wife was fifty-one years old and had been suffering from heart disease. She left her home about 11 o'clock yesterday morning for a walk. It is believed Mrs. Elstermann was seized with an attack of heart trouble and fell from the rocks. An inquest will be held.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION SEPARATION

Plans as Finally Passed upon by the Sinking Fund Commission.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office and finished the division of the Department of Charities and Correction.

The plans which were adopted at the meeting differ only in a few particulars from those submitted by Alderman Olcott, who was intrusted with the task of working out the details. The Alderman's plans have already been published in full.

The plans have been changed so as to comply more literally with the law. The Alderman proposed that the various buildings should be divided by a theoretical line, but the commission determined that as the law says that each building must belong to one department or another, it will have to be observed.

As finally adopted the plans provide for the control of the boats, the gas house, the bakery, district prisons, and workhouse by the Department of Correction, and the various hospitals and charitable institutions by the Department of Charities.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the State Board of Charities, and the Sinking Fund Commission approved the plans, which go into effect Jan. 1. It is estimated that the separation will cost $22,000 to the city.

A FUR THIEF'S BLUNDER

He Sells Stolen Skins to Their Rightful Owner.

Emile Mutterer, of 140 West Thirty-ninth Street and Harris Ginninger of 84 Chrystie Street were charged, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with grand larceny by Isaac Cohen, a furrier of 603 Bleecker Street.

Genninger is employed by Cohen, and Mutterer worked for Nathan Gaebel of 89 Mercer Street. Cohen has been missing valuable furs for some time past, and Wednesday began to understand the matter when Mutterer came into the place and tried to sell him some of the very skins that had been stolen from his place.

Cohen reported the matter to the police, and a detective arrested both the prisoners. Ginninger had been stealing the skins and selling them to Mutterer, when Mutterer would dispose of them. In one case Ginninger sold ninety-eight skins to Mutterer for $35.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, but Magistrate Crane held them in $1,000 each for trial.

AN OFF DAY IN CALLS FOR MONEY

Supply of Cotton Bills Assured, However, by Advance of $1.25 a Bale.

Sub-Treasury exchanges of small rates for large legal tenders amounted, yesterday, to $450,000, and currency transfers to $165,000. Rates for demand bills in foreign exchange strengthened to $4.87½. No special significance attached to these figures, except that they showed yesterday to be an off day in calls for money and in commercial offerings.

A fresh supply of cotton bills was assured, however, by an advance of ¼ cent a pound, or $1.25 a bale, on sales of 353,300 bales. January options closed at 9.12 cents a pound, and December options at 9.05 cents.

Buying received new impulse on reports of a crop estimate reduced to 6,750,000 bales. Wheat tempted export demands yesterday by declining 1 cent a bushel on moderate sales.

GAINS A SOLDIER A DAY

The Average Rate of the Army's Recruiting from New-York.

MANY CALL; FEW ARE ACCEPTED

Rigid Examination of Applicants—Only Good Men Need Apply—Army Life as an Occupation.

Uncle Sam enlisted his daily army recruit yesterday.

There is an average of a man a day here in New-York who decides to cast his in his lot for better or worse in Uncle Sam's household, and a large, pleasant, commodious second floor apartment is provided where he may take his vows, put on his uniform, and spend his first few hours or days as a soldier.

This is the recruiting station 25 and 27 Third Avenue.

There would not be a very busy time in the application office, in the front part of the building, if the one man who each day becomes a soldier were the only one who tried to be. That brings in the most interesting part of the story.

The books are just made up for September and show the applications of 575 men in New-York City who wished to enter the army—in the infantry, artillery, or cavalry. Out of that number 540 were rejected because of physical disability, and only thirty-five were accepted. It is possible that this number may be further reduced if it is found at the military post to which the men are sent that they are not fitted for the service. But that is not so likely.

It is physical disability which keeps out of the army the large number of men who would like to enter, and this is most frequently found in the eyesight.

The first requirements, that the applicant must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, unmarried, a citizen able to read, write, and speak the English language, are not so difficult.

The height of the men in the infantry and artillery must not be under 5 feet 4 inches, and weight not less than 128 pounds nor more than 190. The cavalry man must not be under 5 feet 4 inches, or more than 5 feet 10 inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds. The expansion of chest must equal or 2½ inches.

There is a preliminary examination to lighten the surgeon's duties, but it is when he begins that the hundreds fall by the wayside, and a large proportion, as before stated, from defective eyesight.

Missing teeth and other comparatively minor defects help reduce the numbers to their finally small proportions.

There is some allowance made for men who have served before. The age limits do not apply, and minor disabilities are pardoned, but that requires a special permit from Washington.

Even then defective eyesight is the serious obstacle, while a man who was dismissed from service on account of disability may recover and his re-enlistment be sanctioned by the Secretary of War, where a new man would be rejected immediately.

"Do the old soldiers come back again?"

"Yes, yes, indeed," is the answer to that question.

"If a man has once been a soldier it is very seldom that he doesn't come back to it again.

"There were fourteen out of the thirty-five men enlisted in September who had served before. About half of those who enlist are old soldiers.

"Why shouldn't they go back? They feed them well and give them good beds to sleep in. Soldiers nowadays don't have a hard time. What restrictions do they have more than a man in business?

"If a man tells his employes to get around at 7 o'clock, and they don't do it—well, they may try it twice, but if they do they are liable to lose a position, and that is easier to do than to find one.

"Would I advise a young man to go into the army? Well, I wouldn't advise any one. But if he is out of work I don't know of anything better he could do.

"There is a good chance of becoming a non-commissioned officer if he wants to work. It is only three years anyway, and he can buy himself out in one. Those are the new rules, and it used to be five years and no chance of buying out.

"If a young man has a chance for a good business position where he is sure of rising that might be different.

That is what a veteran says of the young men and the army.

If a man regrets it after he has cast the die and enlisted, that is the part they do not know about in the recruiting office.

"They are the kind of men we don't want anyway," they say, if there are any.

"Of course, there are some men who wouldn't be satisfied any way, if they had nothing to do but sit in a rocking chair, to be fed on the best the land provides, and given the finest cigars to smoke.

"Though outside of that, it is a soldier's prerogative to grumble. He grumbles when he eats, and when he sleeps, and would if he was fed on chicken and slept on down. That is merely one of his idiosyncrasies, and doesn't mean anything."

The apparently great disproportion between the number of men who would enlist and those who can is really much greater than the figures show.

A great many men make application who are so plainly unfitted for the duties and unable to perform them that their applications are not even considered.

Many of these are Russian Hebrews.

"Poor devils," they say of them, and the expression means a great deal.

They may be pitifully poor and in the greatest need of a comfortable post and yet below the requirements in every way.

The figures at the station average about the same the year through. In August the disproportion was even more strongly marked. There were 874 applications and only thirty-nine men were able to pass the examination.

About half the recruits are native born and half foreign. The latter are chiefly Irish and German.

The station is a pleasant place, occupying the entire second floor, with the flag flying from the front of the office there.

There are the officers rooms, including pleasant parlors and sleeping rooms, baths and lavatories, with a large room for the surgeon, with scales, measuring machines, &c., all delightfully clean.

It is a very comfortable and convenient establishment for the one man a day who enters the army in New-York City.

HEMPSTEAD PEOPLE COMPLAIN

They Object to the Dumping of New-York Garbage near Rockaway.

The people of Hempstead, L. I., object to the manner in which New-York City dumps garbage at its doors, so to speak.

James H. Seaman, attorney for the Health Board of Hempstead, made an application to Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction restraining the New-York authorities from dumping garbage in the vicinity of Rockaway Beach.

He alleged that it was a nuisance and dangerous to the health of the people in the vicinity. Mr. Seaman stated that scows dump the garbage before the tide is at the flood, and the result is that the offensive matter floats ashore at Rockaway Beach. The Hempstead Board of Health had certified that it was dangerous.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Barlow said the Street Cleaning Department knew nothing of these allegations, and he said that the city scows are dumped six and a half miles from Rockaway Beach at the beginning of the ebb tide, and thus the garbage is carried out to sea. He said that the facts are that two scows of Rockaway were the offenders, and that barrels marked "Rockaway" are often floated in.

Justice Barrett reserved decision.

Insurance Men Suspicious.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 3.—Thomas W. Hunt, one of the best-known traveling salesmen in the West, died suddenly here on Monday night, and the report of the physician indicated that he had died of heart disease. Yesterday it was found that he carried $73,000 of life insurance, most of which was taken out during the last six months, the premiums on much of which fell due on Oct. 1, the day after he died. At the instigation of a couple of the insurance companies interested, the heart and stomach of the dead man have been secured and will be tested for evidences of suicide, though at the present time there is absolutely nothing except the abnormal insurance to indicate that he may have done something to hasten his end. His remains will be taken to St. Louis.

EXCISE CASES TO BE DISPOSED OF

Will Be Taken Up at October Term of General Sessions—Gov. Morton Will Not Act on Justice Jerome's Letter.

Judge Cowing adjourned Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning for the September term without taking any further action on the excise cases on his calendar. In the District Attorney's office it was said that the work of disposing of the excise indictments would be resumed Monday, when the October term of the Court of General Sessions opened. Only one part of the court—that over which Judge Fitzgerald presides—was doing business yesterday afternoon, and in that a firebug trial took up the time.

It was said yesterday that the Excise Board would co-operate with the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in making it uncomfortable for saloon keepers who, after repeated warnings, persist in violating the excise law. The Excise Board, according to this rumor, would forfeit the bonds of $250 given under the licenses of the saloon keepers.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against William Cohn, a waiter for Herman Sulzer, at the latter's Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. Cohn was arrested Sunday, Aug. 25, for excise violation, and had his case transferred from Special Sessions to General Sessions.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Gov. Morton has received from Clerk Dunnell, of the Court of Special Sessions of New-York City, the letter containing a copy of the remarks of Justice W. Travers Jerome to an Assistant District Attorney a few days ago, in which he severely arraigned District Attorney Fellows for alleged failure to prosecute violations of the excise law.

The Governor's attention is called to the fact that this is the third time the attention of the District Attorney has been called to the violations of the excise laws which he has failed to prosecute, and he is reminded that while the Court of Special Sessions cannot control the actions of the District Attorney, there is a power in the State which can.

Col. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, said that the communication accompanying the letter was unsigned, and did not come within the scope of charges preferred. He stated that the Governor would not take any action.

RESPITE FOR OWNERS OF STANDS

If the Next Legislature Does Not Pass a Law They Will Have to Go—President Roosevelt's Statement.

A reprieve has been granted by the police to the owners of street stands, and their places of business will not be removed until the Legislature has had a reasonable time to determine whether they shall be allowed to exist under the control of the Board of Aldermen.

Six Aldermen appointed as a committee by their colleagues to discuss the matter with the Police Commissioners called yesterday at Headquarters, where a lengthy conference was held. At the end of the conference President Roosevelt dictated the following to a stenographer to show what decision had been arrived at:

After Oct. 15 all stands for the sale of fruits, periodicals, and newspapers must be of regulation size, and must have permits from the Board of Aldermen, save that we except that, in view of a license, we will recognize an official card from the Board of Aldermen showing that application for a license has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen prior to Nov. 15. As regards showcases, emblematic signs, and stands of bootblacks, under the stairways of the elevated roads and within the stoop line, concerning which the Board of Aldermen has assured us it has no power—which power there is reason for doubting—they will not be interfered with until January, so that the Legislature shall have the opportunity to declare by law whether the Board of Aldermen has the power in the premises. The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen says it has the power, but the Corporation Counsel has not so advised the Mayor.

We take this action in view of the fact that many persons have invested their little savings in these stands in the belief that they had this right to erect them. We include newspaper stands under elevated stairways and the bootblack stands. We accept for these stands the stoop line as it is now limited in the different streets, but you, gentlemen, must get the Legislature to define this limit.

President Roosevelt said that ample warning has now been given, and that the stand owners know that if a law is not passed in January they will have to go then, and cannot then complain of any harshness.

INDIANS MAKE THEIR COMPLAINTS

Members of the Wild West Show Visit Commissioner Smith.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—There was a picturesque scene in the office of Assistant Indian Commission Smith to-day, when about seventy-five Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show called to have a powwow in regard to affairs affecting their interests. The Indians were fine specimens of physical manhood, and were bedecked with feathered headdress, and their features were decorated with variegated colors of paint. There were three squaws and one papoose among them, the latter occupying the attention of the lady clerks, who fed it sugar and treated the little redskin to a ride on the elevator, much to its delight.

Several chiefs addressed Commissioner Smith through an interpreter, reviewing their affairs, and one old warrior, who spoke at some length, stated that if he told of the unfulfilled promises of the Government to the Indians, the show would have to be postponed, as it would take him two days to do it. One of the principal complaints of the Indians was the reduction in the price paid to them for hauling freight.

Commissioner Smith replied to the speakers and explained the action of the Government in regard to their affairs. Col. Cody and Major Burke accompanied the Indians.

THIEVES BUSY IN NEWARK

Two Stores Entered and Robbed in One Night.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3.—Thieves some time during the night broke into the saloon of Frederick Haug, at 30 Mechanic Street, this city. They took away with them several hundred cigars, some imported sardines, and a large quantity of liquor.

Haug has a fine St. Bernard dog. He prides himself on having the best watchdog in Essex County. Something must have happened the dog last night, for the animal did not prevent the burglary, although the dog was in the saloon. On a slate, which was in the centre of the saloon, the thieves wrotes the following: "Do you want to sell that dog?" From this it would appear that the robbery was committed by some one who was acquainted with the dog, and the animal did not attack the thieves.

Thieves also broke into the barber shop of Peter Klein, at 341 Market Street. They stole thirty-five razors, two hair-clipping machines, some brushes, and other toilet articles.

LEPER BENJAMIN HEARD FROM

The Escaped Patient Has Reached His Home in the West Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Word was received to-day by the officials of the Board of Health that James Benjamin, the colored man who escaped from the leper ward of the Municipal Hospital about six weeks ago, had arrived at

ARIZONA AND STATEHOOD

Admission of the Territory Urged by Gov. Hughes in His Report.

THE RECLAIMING OF ARID LANDS

Citizens Now More Interested in That than in Free Silver—Arizona's Rich Resources and Progress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The report of Gov. Hughes of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior was made public to-day. It states that Arizona contains 113,000 square miles, of which 40,000,000 acres are grazing land. Ten million acres are capable of reclamation to agriculture, and, when brought under cultivation, will give marvelous returns, there being eleven months of growing season in the southern section of the Territory. Arizona contains an unbroken forest area of from 8,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 feet of standing saw lumber.

The climate is pure and dry, and marvelous for its health-preserving and restorative conditions. Animal and vegetable life is highly favored, and, as a result, remarkably fine stock is produced, especially the horse, which bids fair to challenge the world's record for speed and endurance.

He states that Arizona, so varied in its physical, climatic, and wealth resources, and the self-reliant and courageous population, "made up of the best blood of every State in the Union, with well-defined convictions on all subjects of social, moral, and political thought and advanced American ideas, ought and will produce a high type of the American citizen."

A Year of Prosperity.

During the year Arizona was favored with a high degree of prosperity. The health of the people has been at the maximum, a liberal supply of rain has resulted in abundant range pasture and a profitable growth of the stock interest. There were exported from the range during the year 217,213 head of cattle, leaving the range well stocked. The gold output for the year was $4,260,000, being an increase of $2,175,750 over 1894, and four times as much as in 1893. The silver output was 1,750,000 ounces, being a decrease in value of last year of over $500,000.

The copper production amounted to 49,661,289 pounds, valued at $6,207,611, and the lead output amounted to $350,000. The total value of bullion exports was $11,955,111. The lumber exported was 35,000,000 feet; wool, 2,904,120 pounds; sheep, 48,596 head; hides, 72,500; agricultural exports aggregating over $1,779,000, making the total value of exports from stock ranges, farms, and mines for the year, $14,902,341, being more than $193 per capita for the population of the Territory.

The advancement made on educational, moral, religious, and political lines has been pronounced, character and ability being the requisites for securing recognition by the people. As a result, the laws enacted by the last Legislature were such as to command the approval of all who desire good government.

During the year the number of saloons was reduced thirty-seven, and of wholesale liquor houses three; and the Territory, instead of having to meet a deficit in the cost of maintaining the Government, as during the last fifteen years previous to 1893, reduced its Territorial debt during the year $50,785. As a result of the laws enacted by the last Legislature the cost of Territorial and County Government has been greatly reduced in the abolishment of unnecessary offices, and the reduction of salaries, Territorial and county, estimated at $55,000 per annum.

Population and Property.

The present population of Arizona is placed at 77,000, being an increase of 7,000 during the year, 9% per cent. of the immigration locating in the mining districts of Yavapai County and the agricultural section of Maricopa County.

The aggregate value of taxable property, as returned by the Assessor for the year, was $27,518,392, being an increase over last year of nearly half a million dollars.

Arizona's financial condition is most satisfactory. Recent negotiations for her outstanding floating indebtedness have been contracted for at 3¾ per cent. premium. The total capital of banks and loan associations of the Territory was $1,093,900. There were but two mercantile failures during the year.

There have been determined by the court of private land claims grants which include a total area of 12,978,211 acres, all save one having been rejected. The Governor earnestly recommends that an early hearing of all cases which have gone up to the Supreme Court be had.

Reclaiming of Land.

Arizona has 579,000 acres of land under cultivation, all save 15,000 acres of the higher altitudes under irrigation. One hundred and sixty-five thousand acres are under canals, but not yet brought under cultivation. Forty-five thousand acres were added to the farming area of Arizona last year. There are under construction canals and storage reservoirs which will reclaim 535,000 acres of land during the next two years, and other enterprises which contemplate the reclamation of over 750,000 acres. These enterprises are located principally at Maricopa, Yuma, and Southern Yavapai Counties. The Southwestern Improvement Company is constructing a gravity canal fifty feet wide, to carry 50,000 miners' inches of water, to be taken from the Colorado River on the Arizona side, above Yuma. The canal will extend for fifty miles through Arizona, to the boundary of Mexico, and will reclaim 75,000 acres of land in the frostless section of the Territory, where vegetables can be produced every month of the year.

The Governor recommends that a board of irrigation engineers be created, consisting of the Territorial Irrigation Engineer and two United States Army engineers, to inspect all irrigation works, to require safe construction and repair, and in the interest of precaution and to guard against disaster resulting from breaking of dams or irrigating reservoirs.

The Governor states that there is no problem of greater interest to the people of the Rocky Mountain region than the reclamation of its arid lands, providing homes for millions of families, and producing millions from our dormant and now desert lands. The silver question is insignificant in the presence of this important interest, as the silver and arid regions are the same, and the silver industry having rapidly declined, the reclamation of these lands will not only restore, but quadruple, industrial interest and at once remove the discontent now prevailing among a large population by providing a more profitable, permanent and desirable resource for labor and the production of wealth; for while mining exhausts its resources, the tilling of the soil under irrigation is an ever-increasing resource.

Homes for the People.

The generous policy of the Government in securing farm homes for the people in the past, thus helping them to help themselves, has developed the great West, and a continuation of this policy is most desirable, for in the farm life of the republic lies the great moral reservoir and sturdy power which compensates for and holds in check the dangers of great cities.

The Governor considers that the Federal Government has inaugurated the safest, most conservative, and practical policy for the reclamation of the arid lands, in ceding 1,000,000 acres to each of the States and Territories in the arid region for experimental reclamation. This policy, he says, enables those States to invite capital to participate in this profitable and safe investment, and avoids the policy of paternalism which Government subsidies foster, thus discouraging self-reliance and individual effort, the strongest characteristic of the frontier citizen.

He recommends that the school lands of the Territory be leased, the revenue therefrom to go to the maintenance of public schools, and claims that $75,000 would thus be realized annually from the leasing of lands which are now exempt from taxation.

He strongly recommends protection to forest area on account of the close connection between the forest and the water supply of the Territory, upon which agriculture largely depends, and suggests that an effective and inexpensive commission could be detailed from the United States Army stationed at military posts adjacent to these forests.

Mines and Mining.

Arizona, during the year, has retained her position among the States and Territories as a producer of precious and other metals, especially of gold and silver.

The total value of Arizona's contribution to the world of gold and silver and copper during the last nineteen years was $113,789,126. The Governor predicts that at the close of the next fiscal year Arizona's gold production will have reached $10,000,000. This estimate is based upon the large number of new gold discoveries, the rich developments being made, the number of reduction works erected, the enthusiasm displayed by prospectors, and the eagerness of capital to invest in gold mining; and he believes the advanced price of copper will result in double its present output during the coming year, as many new producers are coming into the market, and present producers are increasing their plants. The quantity of this metal in Arizona he states is marvelous.

The Governor recommends that provisions be made for leasing the grazing lands, under such conditions as will protect small holdings, the revenue therefrom to go to the Territory for the Support of public education, and the remainder to be appropriated for the redemption of the public debt. From this source can be realized annually from $500,000 to $800,000.

There are 37,000 Indians in the Territory, all on terms of peace. Not a single white has been killed during the year by Indians. The war spirit of the Indian has been crushed; his savage nature subdued. He now respects force, and fears to violate the law, and is in a condition of almost absolute dependence.

The Government and the people of Arizona have the Indians on their hands, not as savages, but as a conquered, dejected, and dependent race. The only present complaint against the Indian is his leaving his reservation and stealing and killing the cattle of the stockmen. This is principally on account of hunger. In Pima County alone stockmen have lost over $65,000 worth of stock during the last four years from the Papigo Indians, and in the north the Navajoes also leave their reservation and depredate upon the stockmen of that section, stealing and killing the stock.

What Shall Be Done with Indians?

The important question is: What shall be done with the Indian? He is subdued; shall he become a vagabond or a civilized citizen? One or the other will be the result. He has taken the first step in civilization—that of stock raising; the second—tilling the soil—many have learned, and others are anxious to follow. Agriculture is the natural and most practical means of providing this resource for subsistence.

The Governor states that the solution of the difficulty is found in providing the Indians with water to irrigate and cultivate their land, which should be allotted to them in severalty; and, this done, the Indian will be on the shortest road to independence and becoming an industrial and taxpaying citizen of the Territory.

Water to irrigate his land is the important consideration. There is sufficient agricultural land on the reservations, but little water for irrigation. This must be provided. The Governor recommends that a bonus of arid lands be offered for the construction of water-storage reservoirs. Private capital can be secured for the construction of the same, which will furnish an abundance of water to cultivate all the lands now required for these Indians, the number of acres to be irrigated for the Indians to be in a given ratio to the number of acres given by the Government as a bonus to the owners of the reservoir.

Education in Arizona.

The Governor calls attention to the fact that every educational facility is afforded within the Territory, from the kindergarten up to and through the university. He states that the schoolhouses are, as a rule, creditable structures, well equipped with furniture and apparatus, and in charge of competent teachers, obtained from every State in the Union.

Liberal provision is made for the support of the schools by an annual levy of not less than 30 cents nor more than 80 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation, in addition to the receipts from poll taxes, moneys received from escheated estates, fines, forfeitures, and gambling licenses.

The last Legislature passed a law providing for the establishment and maintenance of high schools, for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for military instruction in the public schools.

The number of teachers in the Territory is 314; number of pupils enrolled, 11,450; average salary paid teachers, $71.68; total amount paid in salaries during the year, $157,200.57; total amount expended, all sources, $201,357.89; total valuation of school property, $415,132.02.

The enrollment in sectarian schools is estimated at 700; cost of maintaining such schools, $10,000.

The university and the normal school are in a flourishing condition, well equipped, and doing good work. A new normal school building is being erected at a cost of $46,500.

The reform school at Flagstaff will be completed and opened by Jan. 1, 1896.

The educational advantages are increasing all over the Territory, and the work being done will compare favorably with any of the States.

New Laws Enacted.

The Governor states that the laws passed by the last Legislature are in every way better and of a higher order than those passed by all the previous legislative assemblies of the Territory of Arizona, and not only indicate a higher order of intelligence, but an express desire for good government.

The progress on the lines of economy during the year can be appreciated when it is shown that for the year 1891 the Territory was called to face a deficit of over $42,000, in 1892 a deficit of over $51,000, in 1893 a deficit of over $34,000, while at the close of the fiscal year 1894 there was a surplus in the Treasury of $5,832, and at the close of the present fiscal year its indebtedness has been decreased $50,485.

The Territory Democratic.

The Governor believes that the Territory is safely Democratic when but the two standard political parties are in the field. The Democratic Delegate to Congress in 1892 received 6,470 votes, the Republican 5,171. At the last election there were three parties in the field—Democratic, Republican, and Populist. The Democratic candidate received 4,773 votes, the Republican 3,948, and the Populist 3,006. It is claimed that three-quarters of the Populist vote was Democratic, and this is borne out by a comparison of the votes cast.

The Governor makes a strong plea for Statehood. He says the people of the Territory are a unit for this, and states that, of all others, this is the most important issue with Arizona. "We have earned this right by the conquest and civilization of this region; we have every condition necessary for self-government—population, wealth, resources, and commercial, industrial, educational, moral, social, and religious institutions are all well established. The progress of the last year and the present conditions all confirm Arizona's qualifications for assuming the responsibilities of a Sovereign State," he says.

Altman & Co.'s Autumn Opening.

At the Fall opening by B. Altman & Co. of Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, are to be seen some unusually handsome gowns for Fall and Winter wear.

An imported gown for reception wear is shown in the prevailing Marie Antoinette style. It is made with a black velvet paneled skirt, opening over black and white striped pekin velvet. The waist is of the latter material, with a broad belt of pleated satin, revers of embroidered blue velvet, and a collar of white satin.

A handsome waist is of lace, trimmed with a gold passementerie yoke, outlined with cut jet passementerie. The waist is completed with a pink sash, with large bow and a high collar of ruching.

One velvet dress on exhibition has a plain skirt trimmed with five deep rows of braid of different sizes. The front of the waist is embroidered with soutache braid, and five large bands at the bust, and has pearl and rhinestone buttons. The front is of turquoise blue velvet, and the sleeves are made with thick pleats and tight cuffs. The back of the waist has a jacket effect.

Among the many handsome coats and jackets is a jacket by Worth in the Louis XVI. style. It is short and of black satin, with jeweled buttons. The collar and cuffs are of wine-colored velvet, the whole lined with pale blue silk. A cape by Beer is of brown miroire velvet, with rhinestone buckles, a chiffon collar, and lace jabot forming a V in the back.

In hats, this firm is showing some exclusive styles. One is a picture hat by Virot. Some English silk hats for tailor-made gowns also attract attention. The line of silks and dress goods is unusually complete.

Badly Cut with a Razor.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—John Foley of 132 Jackson Street, Hoboken, bridgetender on the Hackensack Road, lies in a critical condition in his home in Jersey City from injuries received at the hands of an unknown colored man early this morning. The colored man attempted to open the bridge gate while the draw was open, and when Foley remonstrated he drew a razor and cut Foley across the throat and arms. The colored man then disappeared in the direction of the Kearney Meadows. Foley was placed in an ambulance and driven to his home in Jersey City. The police are looking for his assailant.

Louisiana Bonds at Par.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3.—The State Board of Liquidation met to-day in Baton Rouge and ordered the State Treasurer to purchase $200,000 of State bonds. When the news was received at the Stock Exchange here there was a big rise in the price of State securities, and at 2 o'clock $4,000 of State bonds were sold at par. This is the first time since the war that Louisiana State bonds have reached par.

SIX MONTHS IN PRISON FOR APPO

Judge Cowing Believes the Notorious Lexow Witness Has Repented—A Remarkable Affidavit.

George Appo, the half-breed Chinese, who figured so prominently as a Lexow witness last year, yesterday received a sentence of six months in the penitentiary. The sentence was imposed by Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions, before whom Appo pleaded guilty to assaulting Policeman Michael J. Rein.

The affidavit that undoubtedly resulted in getting Appo off with only a six months' sentence was on account of his career as a criminal.

Appo set forth that he committed his first theft at the age of fourteen. For this he was sent to the schoolship Mercury for one year. At the age of sixteen he was again convicted of theft, and was sent to prison for two years. Upon his release he went to Philadelphia, where, after a few months, he again got into trouble with the police, and escaped to New-York. In 1877, three months after this, he was again convicted of theft, and was sentenced to Clinton Prison for a term of several years. In that prison, he asserted, he was abused and brutally assaulted, as a result of which treatment he showed certain scars in court. After having been released for nearly a year, in 1882, he was again convicted of theft and sent to prison for two years.

Upon his release in 1884 he took up the green goods business, and throve in it under police protection for three years. In 1889 he again got into trouble for pocket-picking, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year. When he got out he again took up the green goods business, and acted as a "steerer" for McNally till, in Poughkeepsie, he was shot in the face by one of his victims.

This resulted in another term of imprisonment, until 1892, when he was released and again practiced the green goods business until the sessions of the Lexow committee, when he was induced by Agent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to testify.

Since that time, he asserted, he had been persecuted by the police, who, in league with certain green goods men, he said, did their best to undo him. He was assaulted in the North River Hotel last Fall, and again in April, when charges of assault were preferred against him. This persecution, he said, prompted him to jump his bail and to flee to Canada, but he returned as soon as money for the purpose had been furnished him by Mrs. Sallade, who had gone on his bond.

"The only honest dollars I ever earned were in the work I did for Mr. Goff; still I am an innocent man, but the world thinks that I am guilty and the police would swear to anything to make the people think so," concluded this remarkable plea.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare listened to the reading of the affidavit with undisguised contempt.

"If this man is innocent, as he says," exclaimed Mr. O'Hare when the affidavit was concluded, "why doesn't he go to trial?"

Appo's counsel made no reply. Judge Cowing was as much astonished at the contents of the affidavit as any one else.

"It is the most extraordinary record of persistent crime I have ever listened to in all the years of my service on this bench," said Judge Cowing. "Here is a man thirty-eight years old who can only show two years of honest work. I ought perhaps to sentence Appo to as long a term in view of his crimes as the law allows, but as his repentence seems sincere, I will only send him to the penitentiary for six months."

Appo, looking highly pleased, left the court in charge of a keeper.

THE CHANGE IN THE WESTMINSTER

E. N. Anable, Who Was Lessee, Has Now Become Owner.

Some misstatements have recently been made in regard to the sale of the Westminster Hotel. The property was transferred, the name of the purchaser being withheld. E. N. Anable at that time held the property under a lease from Annie Schenck Horton, as executrix of W. G. Schenck. Mr. Anable agreed in August with James J. Wallace, who turned out to be the purchaser, to take title from him simultaneously with his acquiring it.

Mr. Wallace, on Oct. 1, received his deed from the heirs of Stillman Witt, the owners at that time, and at once conveyed it to Mr. Anable. Both of these transactions were for nominal considerations.

Mr. Anable borrowed from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company $375,000 Oct. 1, and gave to Albert Symington, as trustee for the Witt heirs, a second mortgage for $20,000, thus making the total incumbrance on the property $395,000. This transfer will in no way change the management of the hotel, Mr. Anable simply becoming owner instead of lessee.

The property, which is very large, is on the northwest corner of Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, with a frontage of 175 feet on the former and 146 feet on the latter. It includes an apartment house in Sixteenth Street.

SHE PUT THREE MEN TO ROUT

Mrs. Kurn of Guttenberg Did Not Fear Even the Chief of Police.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Oct. 3.—Charles Kurn, a saloon keeper at Second Street and Ferry Road, about a year ago closed a water course running through his property. The matter was referred recently to the Health Board of the town, and was decided to be a nuisance. Kurn was directed to abate it.

This he refused to do, and threatened to shoot any one who attempted to enter upon his premises for that purpose.

Health Inspector Nevin and Chief of Police Schmidt went to the place to-day to enforce the board's order. They were accompanied by Patrick Reilly and Henry Bushman, who had been employed to open the trench through Kurn's land.

Kurn was absent, but Mrs. Kurn was there. She notified the party not to trespass on her property. When they persisted, she seized an iron bar and knocked Bushman and Reilly down. Chief Schmidt fled, but Inspector Nevin held his ground and tried to reason with Mrs. Kurn, but could not. She told him her husband did not want the trench opened, and that it would not be opened in his absence.

The Inspector departed, and Mrs. Kurn remained in possession of the battle-ground. The town attorney will now be consulted in the matter.

Lower Prices for Prime Cuts of Beef.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

When the weather cools off people may expect to buy their beef a little cheaper—that is, those who purchase the choicest cuts. The poor man who eats the coarser parts of a beef's carcass may expect to pay more for his meat. Such a statement sounds queer, and a retailer of meats was asked to explain it.

"It is very simple," he began. "People eat very little meat in hot weather, compared to the amount they consume in cold weather. We now have to pay 8 to 8½ cents a pound for a prime beef's carcass, 'straight'—that is, taking all parts of it. Proportionately in warm weather the wealthy class eat more meat than the poorer. They select the choicest parts of the beef carcass, because they can afford it. Consequently the loins and ribs are in much better demand than the poorer parts, and we have to charge well for the fine cuts in order to make up the loss we sustain on the coarse meat, which is all but given away to get it out of the shop. When the temperature is lower and the general demand better we can charge more for the coarser meat, and prices will naturally even up all around."

Jersey W. C. T. U. Convention.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hudson County, held its eighth annual convention in the First Presbyterian Church to-day. The morning session was opened with prayer by Mrs. Hannah Cairns, and the Rev. Charles Herr, pastor of the church. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Mary Copeland, who made an address upon the lives of Martha and Mary.

Dr. Herr made the address of welcome, the response being made by Mrs. Cairns. Addresses were also made by Miss Lizzie Jackson, Mrs. Philip Elsworth, Mrs. Swenarton, Mrs. C. Story, Mrs. C. H. Banta, and Mrs. J. Cummings.

He Advertised to Place Bets.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 3.—Henry Martin, twenty-nine years old, of New-York, was arrested here to-day charged with running a pool-room agency in the Weldon Building. He advertised to place bets for 5 per cent. commission.

A pile of letters and telegrams found in the office showed that Martin did a big business. The orders came from all over the country. They were directed to H. B. Mills & Co. No complaints were made against Martin, but Chief Murphy had seen the advertisement in the newspapers.

HUTCHINSON RIVER CANAL OPEN

Passage for Ships from Mount Vernon to the Sound—Government to be Asked to Deepen It.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The new Hutchinson River Canal, connecting this city with Long Island Sound, was opened this morning in a formal way by the Board of Trade of this city. That organization, accompanied by many guests, boarded the steamers Riverside and Golden Rule at 9 o'clock this morning at this end of the canal, and slowly steamed down through the Hutchinson River to Fort Schuyler and returned, reaching here at 11 A. M. With this simple ceremony the new canal, which has cost a million dollars, was thrown open to commerce.

The improvements to the Hutchinson River and the construction of the canal have been made exclusively by the United States Government. It has given this city nearly two thousand feet of dockage. The value of this cannot be estimated.

It is now proposed to secure another appropriation from Congress and have the canal deepened, so that there will be a depth of fifteen feet at low water, where there is now only twelve feet at high water.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in the Stations of Officers of the Adjutant General's Department.—Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General, relieved from the Headquarters of the Army, and assigned duty in the Adjutant General's office; Col. Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant General, relieved from the Headquarters, Department of the East, and assigned to duty at the Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General, relieved from the office of the Adjutant General, and assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the Department of the East.

Leaves of Absence.—Major William H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence, seven days; Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, Seventeenth Infantry, one month; Capt. James Regan, Ninth Infantry four days' extension; Lieut. C. C. Morton, Sixth Infantry, twenty days; Lieut. E. F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry, one month; Capt. H. P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, one month; Col. Alfred F. Smith, Thirteenth Infantry, ten days; Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry, three days' extension.

—Court-Martial, at David's Island, New-York.—Detail: Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, First Artillery; Major Valery Havard, Medical Department; Capts. Abner H. Merrill, William P. Van Ness; Lieuts. Henry M. Andrews, George W. Van Dusen, First Artillery, and Adam Slaker, First Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Lieut. Carl Reichmann, Ninth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and detailed for duty in the Military Information Division, Adjutant General's office.

—Lieuts. Clarence R. Edwards, Twenty-third Infantry, and J. Y. Mason Blunt, Fifth Cavalry, have been relieved from duty in the Military Information Division, Adjutant General's office, and will join their proper stations.

—Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, has been detailed a member of the Retiring Board at Washington Barracks, vice Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surgeon General, relieved.

—Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report for duty to Fort Clark, Texas, relieving Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon.

—The changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are: Capt. Guy L. Edie, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from duty as Assistant Attending Surgeon, Washington, D. C.

—Examining Board at Fort Columbus, New-York.—Detail: Capts. Phillip H. Ellis, James Fornance, and Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, Thirteenth Infantry.

—Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, Commissary of Subsistence, has been detailed for duty in the Military Information Division, Adjutant General's office.

—Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Gibson, Deputy Surgeon General, will report to the Retiring Board at Washington Barracks for examination.

—Lieut. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from Fort Logan, Colorado, will report for duty to Fort Riley, Kansas.

—Capt. George E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon, will report at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

—Capt. Ten Eyck will report to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

Navy.

—Surgeon R. C. Persons's recent orders are so far modified that when detached from the Minnesota he is ordered to special duty in connection with the improvements of the Naval Hospital at New-York.

—Medical Director E. S. Bogert has been detached from duty in charge of the Naval Hospital at New-York, Nov. 1, and ordered in attendance on officers of the navy in that city.

—Medical Inspector T. N. Penrose has been ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Hospital at New-York in addition to his present duties.

—Assistant Surgeons Lewis Morris and C. S. Brownell have been ordered to examination for promotion, Oct. 15.

—Ensign D. W. Beswick has been ordered before a retiring board at Washington Navy Yard, Oct. 14.

—Surgeon L. G. Heneberger has been ordered to duty in attendance on naval officers in New-York.

—Passed Assistant Engineer Stacey Potts has been ordered before the Retiring Board, Oct. 18.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE.

Village News.

Jacksonville (Me.) Letter to The Machias Union.

The camp meeting is over, the frosty nights have come,
The city rusticator has hied him to his home.
The crops are being gathered, potatoes getting dug—
Of these most all are rotten which we rescued from the bug.
A few old friends and neighbors are with us once again—
There is Mrs. Oscar Darling, who lives in Danforth, Maine.
She's at the Misses Seavey's, with her pretty baby lass,
In the old home of her childhood, many glad hours may she pass.
And here, in her old home, too, is Mrs. Emma Wight,
With her sister, Mrs. Elder, and her old friends to unite,
We are glad she came to see us, and hope she will remain
Till duty calls her elsewhere; and then come soon again.
Last Tuesday noon, on looking out, whom should we see to pass
But our old friend, John Chaloner, who lives in Cambridge, Mass.
He'd come by boat to Eastport, from Lubec rode his wheel,
And reached his mother's table in time for midday meal.
We are all glad to welcome this friend within our ranks,
And days departed come to mind with merry deeds and pranks.
Hale Huntley is preparing to build his house, we see;
The lumber's hauled, the cellar walled as neatly as can be.
And Stephen Dowling's house appears all newly painted o'er,
Oh, Jacksonville is looking up, and will improve still more,
For when the "Shore Line" gets here we'll want to look our best,
And feel that we are just as good as any of the rest.

The Judge Spurned the Bribe.

From Texas Siftings.

Gilhooly—How are you coming on with your lawsuit?

Hostetter McGinnis—I won it.

"How was that possible? You did not have any case at all."

"I managed it easy enough. You see, I knew that the Judge was an honest man, so I made a proposition in writing to him that I would pay him $500 if he would decide in my favor, and next day he did it."

"That's singular. I would have supposed that he would have decided against you."

"So he would if I had not taken the precaution to sign my opponent's name to the offer to bribe the Judge."

Quite Secure.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"I want to consult you on a certain point," said Miss Cash to her lawyer.

"I am at your service, Miss Cash."

"You know Mr. Squildig?"

"Very well indeed."

"He has done me the honor of proposing marriage."

"Ah!"

"What I wish to ask is if you think my money would be safe in his hands if I were to marry him."

"It would be so secure you could not even get it yourself."

Assumed Too Much.

From The Boston Transcript.

Tenant—You said the house was not cold, and we have nearly frozen to death ever since we moved into it.

Real Estate Agent—I had every reason to think I was telling the truth. I had never heard the house complain of feeling chilly. As to the people in it, of course, I knew nothing. That is quite another matter, you know.

An Opening.

From The Hickory (Miss.) Progress.

The Indianola Index has found an educated mule. Please ship him at once to this county. A white—a genuine white—man refused to subscribe for The Progress the other day on the boastful plea that he nor any member of his family could read. It is perhaps the only case in the county, and we want the mule, which will at least teach him a trick—if not to read.

Her Retort.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"A girl," he observed, with asperity, "makes a fool of herself when she affects the masculine."

"Oh, dear me," she rejoined. "I am sure you are too severe upon your sex. Yes."

Really, it was such a chilly evening, but—thank you—strawberry, if you please.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl in small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or can do chamberwork alone or waiting alone; three years' best city reference. 263 Lexington Av.

A LADY WHO IS BREAKING UP HER home, wishes to secure a position for her chambermaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Address Mrs. W., 922 Central Av., Plainfield, N. J.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in a small private family, or will take chamberwork and waiting; three years' good city reference. 200 East 39th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Friday, 327 West 59th St., the New-Amsterdam Flats, care Mrs. Keegan.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; will assist with children and do plain sewing; present employer; eight years' reference. 14 East 57th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in a small private family; or chambermaid and waitress. 339 West 44th St., care of Lind; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference; no cards. 353 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; good city reference; no cards. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid; would assist waiting; best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish best city reference. M. K., 500 West 34th St., Launder's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or maid to young lady. 65 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in small family; best reference. H. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl in a private family; good city reference. F. Stang, 641 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; city or country; Protestant; private family. S., 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a small private family; best city reference. M., 162 East 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID or HOUSEMAID, &c.—Competent, willing, and obliging; will do plain sewing; references. 238 East 42d St. Goodwin.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; chamberwork and assist with children; best city reference. 346 West 59th St., Mrs. Oakley.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. 225 West 53d St., care Mrs. Small, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; good reference; no boarding house; no cards. 873 West 42d St. Norton.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl lately landed. J. H., 426 West 52d St., fourth floor, care of Mrs. Horrester.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; best city references. 149 East 57th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined young woman as companion, or to care for and instruct young children. M. E. Collins, 1,762 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook; the other competent chambermaid or waitress. Call, 11 to 1, 152 West 64th St.

COOK and BAKER.—First-class; place in a private family; good reference. B., 636 3d Av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a competent girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; first-class city reference. 231 West 18th St., grocery store.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; good reference. N. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable German woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; excellent baker; best city reference; kitchenmaid; country preferred. 162 East 59th St., second floor.

COOK.—Thorough in all French and English cooking; entire charge where kitchenmaid or assistance given; city or country; best reference. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 488 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; no objection to coarse washing. Call, Thursday, from 10 to 2, at present employer's, Mrs. Veiller, 125 East 57th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress,—By two girls, together or single; city or country; best reference. 35 Columbus Av., Roley's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook in private family; good bread baker; all kinds soups; best city reference. 457 West 32d St., Mrs. Ferguson.

COOK.—First-class; private family; French or English cook; soups, meats, game, creams, and desserts; can take chef's place; best city reference. H. R., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in a boarding house; understands all branches of cooking; good carver, if required; last employer can be seen. M. L., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; private family; best city reference. H., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; would assist with washing; prefers quiet home to wages; references. Can be seen at 308 East 36th St.

COOK.—First-class; North of Ireland woman; understands all branches, pastries, and desserts; best city reference. L. K., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; assist in coarse washing and ironing; reference from last place; country preferred; good bread and biscuit. 310 East 32d St.

COOK.—By girl as plain cook and assist with washing and ironing; small family; flat preferred; best city references. 11 Carmine St., first floor, back. Graff.

COOK.—By a German Protestant woman as cook and laundress; understands cooking in all branches; country preferred. 233 West 18th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook in a private family; good bread and biscuit maker; will do coarse washing; reference. 306 West 15th St., basement.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook, and assist with washing; meat soups, entrés, dessert; best of reference. 314 West 49th St., Driscol's bell.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; first-class; understands her business in all its branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. R. W., 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron and attend furnace in small private family; best personal reference. B. K., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl; good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city references; wages, $20. K. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK—VALET.—By French couple in a family; wife first-class cook in all branches; husband valet or useful man; highest references. Reliable, 130 West 8th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; four years' city reference. 72 East 61st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a good private family cook; good city reference. 237 East 45th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good, practical woman; superior cook, baker; fine laundress, or thorough housecleaner; careful; personal city reference. Bar Harbor, Box 343 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go by the day; washing, ironing, or first-class housecleaning; best city reference. 241 West 37th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experienced; street and evening costumes; makes over equal to new; at home or by the day; best references. 856 6th Av., near 48th St., Mrs. E. Thomson.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's and infant's clothes; also boys' clothes; go out by the day; terms reasonable. Dressmaker, care Mrs. Knouse, 115 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden, will make gowns in latest style from $10 to $12; city references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make skirts and capes stylish; $2 up; home or out. M. M., 239 9th Av.

Governesses.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for her North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend, and who can be seen at 13 West 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, experienced in individual and private class instruction; morning engagement; unexceptionable references from best city families, where she has taught from four to seven years; thorough foundation in elementary branches; higher English course, piano, and physical culture; interesting methods. Mornings, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced governess, visiting; private lessons; French (Parisian;) German, (purest accent;) good English; excellent music, (piano;) highest references from prominent families; terms moderate. European, 70 8th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German kindergarten governess; good seamstress; children above 4 years; salary, $25. 163 East 27th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a retired, middle-aged North German person, from Hanover, to take entire charge of children in an American family; city references. N. F., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Generally Moderate and Prices Lower.

AGAIN INFLUENCED BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Easy—Provisions Steady—Cotton Higher —Coffee Easier.

The grain speculation was very light during the early session, and prices rather unsettled, with only a local scalping trade and influenced by the changes at the West. The later dealings were at lower prices, with heavy receipts reported. Provisions were neglected, and closed steady. Cotton was again active and gained ¼c with free outside buying. Coffee lost a few points on a light trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	66 @	66⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¾@	23½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37 @	37⅜
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @	3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	9⅛@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.00
Lard, Western steam	@	6.22½
Beef family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4 5-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8⅝@	9¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.15 @	12.25
Lead	3.35 @	3.37½

WHEAT—Contracts opened steady, but became weak and lost 1⅛c through easier cables and continued heavy receipts West, while local longs realized pretty freely. Finally ½@¾c was made in the day on local buying, with the close easy at 1@1⅛c decline. Spot was lower and moderately active. Sales, 110,000 bushels, including, for export, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 68¾c, delivered; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅛c over December, free on board, and 24,000 bushels ungraded red at ⅝@¾c under December, free on board. The trade bought 48,000 bushels do at 66⅝@67⅝c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels do at 66c, delivered. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ⅝@⅞c under December, afloat, for new. No. 1 Northern, ⅛c under December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63⅝c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 63⅜c. Clearances hence, 23,955 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 64,446 bushels; receipts, 213,000 bushels at Atlantic ports, 267,582 bushels; in the interior, 1,082,794 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened very dull and without features, declining ⅛@¼c through local offerings and following wheat, with the day's range of prices. Spot was easy and in good export demand. Sales, 168,000 bushels, including 160,000 bushels No. 2 at 38⅝@38¾c, free on board, and 8,000 bushels do at 38¾c, delivered. Receipts, 61,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 157,645 bushels; on the Interior, 237,010 bushels. Clearances hence, 48,834 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 134,819 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without life and closed at a decline of ¼c, with only a local trade. Spot were fairly active, and mixed easier. Sales, 87,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25¾c; No. 3 white at 24½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27¼c; No. 3, 25¾c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾@23½c for 27,000 bushels; No. 2, 23¾c, rejected white, 22⅝c; No. 2 Chicago, 24⅜@24⅝c; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 26@30c for 25,000 bushels. Receipts, 82,600 bushels; exports, 534 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October		@	64⅞
December	3,710,000	66 9-16@68	66⅞
March		@	70⅛
May	815,000	70⅝@71½	70⅝
Total	4,525,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	70,000	36⅜@37	36⅜
November	10,000	36⅝@..	36⅝
December	30,000	35¾@35⅞	35⅞
May	390,000	35⅛@35¼	35¼
Total	500,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	15,000	23¼@..	23½
November		@..	23½
December	30,000	23¾@23⅞	23⅞
May		@..	25½
No. 2 white—			
October		@..	24⅜
November		@..	25¼
Total	45,000		

FLOUR—There was an easier feeling and some sales at concessions, which increased the day's business, although jobbers were generally shy at present prices. Sales, 17,500 bbls, including, of City Mills, 900 bbls patents, 500 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.25, 500 sacks do at $2.25, 7,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$3.85, 1,000 sacks low Spring at $2.75, 600 bbls Spring straights at $3.50, 3,800 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.50, and 300 bbls patents at $3.75. Arrivals, 8,023 bbls and 9,251 sacks; exports, 8,213 bbls and 12,075 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 39,491 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@
Supers	2.50@$2.60
No. 2	2.65@ 2.75
No. 2	2.85@ 2.95
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.25@ 3.55
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.45
Special brands	3.65@ 3.75
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	
No. 2	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Less active, but firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Easier and quiet at $1.75 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

BUCKWHEAT—Demand light at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.30@$3.70; ground, $3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Saganore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@ $2.65; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 76@77c; fine do, 95c.

FEED—More active at about steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 80@85c; shorts, 90@$1; rye feed, 80c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While it is true that the mills in the States along the coast in the easterly sections are generally closed, awaiting supplies of seed, there is no doubt that there are a few of them ready for business, as offers to sell crude in barrels to the trade here, samples of which are furnished, are at 29½c for one lot of 100 bbls, in shipping order, while another lot of 250 bbls had been offered at 24c, and a bid solicited. The best rate that can be made at the mills for crude, in bulk, is 18c. Most of them would not sell at that price, with their furthermost view getting supplies of seed. The sharp advance in cotton yesterday, which brought the prices to the highest on the new crop, will tend even more to the feeling among planters to delay the marketing of the seed until they have attended to the moving of the staple. Everything points to an even more marked restriction in the production of oil at once, whatever may come about when the farmers have ceased competition for the seed and the planters make up their minds to sell. All of these would, under conditions, affect the prices of old oil to a decidedly stronger basis temporarily, whatever expectations there may be of low prices for the new crop as the season advances. But the fact of the matter is that it is very hard to get even a small advance on old oil, by reason of the want of concern of foreign markets, the dragging and easy look to the hog products, together with the knowledge that there is a good deal of the old oil in the country for the season. It is believed, as well, that, with the supplies held upon Eastern markets, those in the Mississippi Valley may come out at any time to find an insufficient demand. There were offers to sell prime yellow here yesterday at 27½c, yet one desirable lot reached 28c. Refusals taken of distinctly prime at 27½c by exporters were not, at least as a whole, accepted. All sorts of prices are talked on good off-grade yellow; 27c was generally quoted, in instances more, but there was more on offer at 27c than wanted, and one or two parties said they had limited quantities to sell at 26¾c, without finding buyers. Sales of 400 bbls prime and choice at 27½@28c. COCOANUT OIL had a freer demand, with 90 tons Cochin sold, to arrive in November, at 5¾c. PALM OIL was at steady prices; Lagos at 5¾@5¾c; prime red at 4⅝@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair demand; American at 43c, boiled 44c, and Calcutta at 48c. NAPHTHA OIL was in moderate demand, with pure unbleached yellow at 7½c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 51@52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—Oil closed at $1.24 offered; $1.26 only quotation; Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The variations were light for the day. Indeed, the tame look to speculation checked any disposition that the packers may have had for pronounced firmness. The hog supplies were not as large, yet they were fully up to the amounts expected, and proved more than wanted, even at easier prices at the several Western markets. Besides, the cash demands were quite moderate, both upon Eastern and Western markets. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 22,000 head. The week's hog packing was 210,000 head, against 184,000 head, same time last year.

LARD—Restricted speculation, with lower grain, fair supplies of hogs, and their easier prices tended to prevent any improvement in the prices of the hog product, and hardly material change was shown from Wednesday's close. At the West October closed at 5.80c; November closed at 5.80c nominal; January was at 5.80@5.82½c, closing at 5.80c; May at 5.92½@5.97½c, closing at 5.95c nominal. Here there was little cash demand, but 100 tcs were taken at 6.22½c, closing at 6.22½c. City steam was held at 6.05c, and 50 tcs taken. Options—October closed at 6.20c nominal. Refined was in light demand, with Continent quoted at 6.65c, and South American at 6.90c. Compound lard was quiet, with 4⅝@5c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—Varied at the West 10c per bbl, at times 5c better than on Wednesday, closing without important change for the day, with a narrow speculative business; October closed at $8.27 nominal; December closed at $8.40 asked; January was at $9@$9.50, closing at $9.45; May at $9.67½ @$9.70, closing at $9.67½. Here there was a steady, moderate export business, with 300 bbls mess taken up. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@ $13.50.

BACON—Declined on the short rib tradings at the West fully 20 points on October and 12½ points on January, as most affected to weakness of all hog products through the general dullness and supplies of hogs. October came at 5.32c down to and closing at 5.20c; November at 4.87½@5c, closing at 4.87½c; January at 4.82½@4.85c.

CUTMEATS—There was a limited showing of business here, but with the cost of hogs the cutters did not feel like selling except at firm prices. Sales of 16 bbls pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6⅞c; also 90,000 lb green hams, 14 lb average, at 7¼c, Western price. City-pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 6⅜@7c; 10-lb average, 7¼c; pickled hams at 9@9½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7⅜@7½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅜c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was under moderate attention on export account, with prices held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers under slack demand; quoted at $14.50 at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at better prices here, with moderate supplies. Receipts at the West, 48,377 head, same time last year, 47,519 head. Chicago receipts, 30,000 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower, $3.60@$4.40; left over, 5,500 head. Omaha receipts, 3,300 head; opened slow; 5c lower; $3.75@$4.05. Kansas City receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $3.80@$4.15. Cleveland, light average and Yorkers, $4.35 @$4.50. Indianapolis receipts, 3,500 head; active; $4.25@$4.45. Cincinnati receipts, 3,223 head; slow; $3.50@$4.35. St. Louis receipts, 4,354 head; lower; $3.60@$4.30. Pittsburg, steady; $4.40@$4.75. Quotations here were 6c for packing, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6⅜c for 140 lb, 6⅜c for 120 lb, and 6⅞c for pigs.

TALLOW—The melters found the home trade buyers standing out for a 4⅜c price for city, and where they had been holding at 4¼c, in getting so near the close of the week that yesterday, in instances at least, they concluded to accept 4⅜c; by that much there was a loss of tone. Sale of 50 hhds city at 4⅜c. Of country made there were moderate wants, and 50,000 lb lots were taken up at 4½@4⅝c, and in instances 4⅝c. For Australian 5¼@5¼c was quoted. The reports from London yesterday were that there was a loss of tone to the regular market there, and expectations of the trade here are that the sale there to-day will show the advancing tendency stopped.

STEARINE—The pressure of oleo-stearine here had been making steady accumulations for which a market for material quantities cannot be found at present, with the West out and the local refiners indifferent; therefore any quoted price is nominal, and 6c is quoted that way, with the remark that buying interest at that price has disappeared. For lard stearine a light demand with a lot of 100 tcs Western taken up at 7c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were steady at the opening, but reacted later on freer offerings, and closed at a loss of about 5 points, with a moderate trade. Havre was dull and ¼@⅜c lower. Hamburg was quiet at partly ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was firm at 16¾c for No. 7, and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 16¼c; 2,400 bags Savanilla, 2,300 bags Central American, 750 bags Maracabo, and 200 bags Caracas, on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—November, 500 bags at 15.40c; December, 250 bags at 15.20c; January, 250 bags at 15.05c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 15.50c; November, 1,250 bags at 15.30c; December, 1,000 bags at 15.15c, and 750 bags at 15.20c; March, 500 bags at 14.70c, and 1,500 bags at 14.75c; total, 5,500 bags. Exchanges—15 points paid to exchange 500 bags January for December. Total for day, 7,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.00@15.05	10.95@11.00
February	14.80@14.90	10.90@11.00
March	14.70@14.80	10.85@10.90
April	14.40@14.50	10.80@10.90
May	14.30@14.40	10.80@10.85
October	15.40@15.50	12.65@12.75
November	15.30@15.35	11.90@11.95
December	15.15@15.20	11.30@11.35

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	261,667
Arrivals—Steamship Ptolemy, (Victoria)	12,576
Total	274,243
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	12,930
Total stock in New-York to-day	261,313
Total stock in Baltimore	48,585
Deliveries yesterday	637—47,948
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,559
Deliveries yesterday	873—25,686
	73,634
Total stock in United States	334,947
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 2	165,000
Afloat from Rio per steam and sail to Oct. 2	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 2	97,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 21	9,000
	275,000
Total	609,947
Same time 1894	443,518

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼@..

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 10..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current street grades:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..8.75 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 10..2.37½2below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¾
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Palo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19¼
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18¾@20¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¾
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18⅞	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fine	20 @20	Do, white	18½@19
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18⅜	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @..	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

CONTRACTS—The weakness Wednesday proved temporary. From the opening to-day much excitement and activity prevailed. The feeling was more pronounced among outsiders that cotton was a good investment, and they were jumping in at all speculative markets. New-Orleans bounded upward fully 24 points, while upon the New-York market, after an advance at the opening of 11@14 points on near months and 16@ 10 points on late months, there was an almost steady gain, with the close showing fully 24@25 points rise for the day, when there was most lively buying, as was shown by sales from 1 o'clock to close, or one hour's trading, to the extent of 107,000 bales out of a day's business of 353,300 bales. Liverpool invited confidence in a good degree by at first advancing 2 points and closing at 4 points rise. There were reports that Neill would put out a circular next Saturday which would be very bullish in its crop estimates. The rumor that he had already made an estimate of a less than 7,000,000-bale crop was without foundation in fact. Spot was advanced ⅛c, without business.

Middling Gulf	9⅝
Middling uplands	9⅛

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and for middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.90@8.94	8.99	8.80	4,100
November	8.90@8.97	8.95	8.82	7,600
December	9.00@9.06	9.05	8.91	40,700
January	9.11@9.12	9.12	8.98	184,700
February	9.17@9.18	9.18	9.06	4,800
March	9.23@9.24	9.24	9.10	103,300
April	9.28@9.29	9.29	9.16	2,600
May	9.33@9.35	9.33	9.22	4,600
June	9.38@9.40	...	...	900
Total				358,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	6882	13675	8085	7327	5535	....
New-Orleans	7005	18857	8041	6438	6423	....
Mobile	797	2172	1202	2896	1704	....
Savannah	4298	9241	10384	6566	5068	....
Charleston	5951	6199	2784	2613	5798	....
Wilmington	2815	2055	2558	1558	498	....
Norfolk	1188	2020	506	1083	1012	....
Baltimore	169	....	1265	....	500	....
New-York	126	209	177	....	....	....
Boston	180	275	157	144	357	....
West Point	610	1137	867	851	....	....
Total	28856	58578	31873	29462	24816	....
This day last week	21758	31239	26295	19634	23786	25174
This day last year	36681	46472	48528	28754	36858	44739

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A very satisfactory trade reported in open kettle at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand fairly good, with the feeling hardly so firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4⅜	Rice flour	3¼@3⅜
Prime	4⅝@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅛@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3¾@4		
Head	5⅝@6		

SUGAR—Raw was more active and held firmly. Sales, 18,170 tons Java centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 17-32c, invoice weights. Refined quiet at 1-16c advance.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3¼ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2¾ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 9-16@3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. Sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominos	5⅛	@5 5-16
Cutloaf	5⅛	@5 5-16
Crushed	5⅛	@5 5-16
Powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16
Coarse powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16
Granulated	4½	@4 11-16
Fine granulated	4½	@4 11-16
Coarse granulated	4⅝	@4 13-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅝	@4 13-16
Confectioners' granulated	4⅝	@4 15-16
Cubes	4¾	@4 15-16
XXXX powdered	5	@5 1-16
Mold A	4¾	@4 15-16
Diamond A	4½	@4 11-16
Confectioners' A	4⅜	@4 9-16
(1) Columbia A	4¼	@4 7-16
(2) Windsor A	4¼	@4 7-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4¼	@4 7-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	5-16@4½
(5) Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16
No. 6	4	3-16@4⅜
No. 7	4	@4 3-16
No. 8	3	15-16@4⅛
No. 9	3	13-16@4
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 11	3	11-16@3¾
No. 12	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 13		@3½
No. 14		@3 7-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—New State marrow are selling quickly at $1.70; indeed, the supply is still short of the real needs of the trade. Only a few small lots of medium arriving, and these bring $1.55. Pea in demand at $1.50; probably three car loads have been sold to arrive at that. Red kidney, slow and in buyers' favor. Yellow eye had some sales at $1.85. Old marrow moving fairly, and stock cleaning up in good shape. Other old beans quiet and unchanged. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, marrow, 1894, $1.55@$1.60; do, pea, 1895, $1.50; do, mediums, 1895, $1.45; do, mediums, 1894, $1.40@$1.45; do, white kidney, 1894, $1.90; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.55 @$1.60; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.25@ $1.30; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, 1895, $1.85@$1.90; do, lima, (California,) 1894, $2.80@$3; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@ $1.30; green peas, bbls, 95c; do, bags, 85@ 87½c; do, Scotch, 85c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is firmer and scarce, and the lower grades are a little more active and held steadier. June creamery is at 20@20½c for fancy, and moderately active. State dairy arrives slowly.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22¼@..
Creamery, Western, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation, creamery, firsts	14 @16
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11 @12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	12 @..
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11 @11½
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	11 @..
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10¼
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—For large full cream there is a little reaction from the late firmness, due to continued light export interest as well as home buyers refusing to follow the advance of yesterday. Small sizes are firm and in fair demand. Part skims quiet, but held with confidence on the small supply.

State, full cream, large, Sept. colored, fancy	8½@8⅝
State, full cream, large Aug. colored, fancy	8¼@8⅝
State, full cream, large, Sept., white, fancy	8¼@8⅝
State, full cream, large, Aug., white, fancy	8¼@8¾
State, full cream, large, good to choice	7¾@8
State, full cream, large, common to fair	6 @7¼
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	9¼@..
State, full cream, small size, white, fcy	@9¼
State, full cream, small, good to choice	8½@9
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¼@8
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring Co's, small, prime to choice	5½@7
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5¾@6
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5½@5¾
State, part skims, good to prime	4½@5
State, part skims, common to fair	3 @4
State, full skims	2 @2½

EGGS—Receipts are ample for all needs, with buyers paying more attention to the better grades, which rule firm.

State country marks, per doz	19 @	19½
Pennsylvania country marks	19 @	19¼
Western, northerly sections, fresh-gathered fancy selected	@	18
Western, northerly sections, average prime	17 @	17½
Western, central sections, prime	17 @	17½
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	16½@	17
Western, refrigerator, prime to fancy	16 @	16¼
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz case	$4.20 @	$4.75
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.60 @	3.90
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00 @	3.45
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.40 @	3.00
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.70 @	3.45
Western culls, ungraded	1.50 @	2.70

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy table apples scarce and firm. Prime Fall varieties and best lots of King and Winter fruit a shade firmer, but inferior qualities are still greatly neglected. Fancy table pears firm; low grades quiet. Quinces scarce, and there is some call for fancy lots. Plums wanted. Peaches steady for good lots, and a few fancy Jersey rare-ripe bring quite extreme prices; supply mostly of small size and ordinary quality and such dull. Basket grapes and gift crates are held steady when fancy, but demand is quiet; common qualities in these packages are dull. Wine grapes in trays, however, meet a good demand. Cranberries more active, accumulations are reducing and prices rule firm. We quote: Apples, fancy table varieties, $2@$2.50; do, King, $1.50@$2; do, Fall varieties, green and blush, $1.25@$1.75; do, Winter fruit, $1 @$1.75; do, inferior, 50c@$1. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Boston, per bushel box, $2@$2.50; do, Seckel, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; do, Clairgeau, $2@$2.50; do, d'Anjou, $1.50@$2; do, Sheldon, $1.75@ $2.25; do, common, $1@$1.50. Peaches, Jersey, prime to fancy, per basket, $1.25@ $1.50; do, poor to good, 50c@$1; do, Maryland, per carrier, $1.50@$2.25; do, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, per basket, 75c@$1.25. Quinces, per bbl, $2@$3. Plums, per 10 lb basket, 75c@$1. Grapes, State, Delaware, per basket, @6⅛c; do, Niagara, 8@12c; do, Catawba, 10@12c; do, Concord, @8c; do, up-river, per gift crate, 50@75c. Wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1½@2c—latter, for Niagara. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, large, per bbl, $6@$6.50; do, early black, $4.50@ $6; do, per crate, $1.50@$2. DRIED—Exporters are inquiring for prime evaporated apples and the market for such is slightly firmer; if strictly prime they would bring 5½c; choice and fancy are firm but no higher. Inferior fruits slow. A sale of 300 bbls chops reported at 1¾c. Sun-dried apples of prime to choice quality are steady and in moderate demand; lower grades dull. Peaches very slow. Raspberries a shade firmer. Cherries steady. Huckleberries and blackberries dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5½@6c; do, common to fair, 4@5c; do, old, 4@6¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 17c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, 8@9c; huckleberries, 6½ @7c; blackberries, 3¼@3¾c; apricots, 9@12c; prunes, 4@8½c.

GAME—Supply light and in better average condition; demand good and prices firm for choice sound stock of all sorts. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.12; partridges, near by, 75c@$1.12; do, Western, drawn, 90@75c; grouse, 75c@$1.12; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.50 @$1.75; small yellow-leg snipe, 50c; reedbirds, 80@75c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $2@$3; redhead, $1.50@$2; mallard, 50@75c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20@30c. Venison—Fresh, per lb, 20@22c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Very little demand from any source, and the fresh offerings had to sell at lower prices. We quote: Spring chickens, 10@10½c; fowls, 10@11c; old roosters, 6@6½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 5@90c; geese, $1@$1.50. DRESSED—Supply light of Western poultry and stock cleaning up fairly at firm prices, but trade quiet at present quotations, and any increase in supply would quickly cause decline. We quote: Turkeys—Old, per lb, 10@ 12c; do, young, large, 12@14c; do, straight lots, 9@11c; do, inferior, 8@8c. Fowls, 11½@ 12c; old cocks, 7@7½c. Chickens—Philadelphia, 13@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 10@ 13c; do, scalded, 12@12½c. Spring ducks—Eastern and Long Island, 15@16c; do, Western, 8@11c. Eastern geese, 13@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in light demand at $1.25@$1.35; sweets in better supply and easier. Onions about steady for choice; supply is liberal.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	75@ 1.50
Cabbages, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cucumbers, per 100	75@ 1.50
Corn, Jersey and L. I., per 1,000	5.00@10.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30@ 40
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	8@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Lima beans, per bag	2.50@ 3.00

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Recent Advance Held and in Many Instances Added To.

THE GENERAL LIST DULL AND FIRM

More than Half the Day's Business Done in Four Industrials—Tennessee Coal and Iron's Finances —St. Paul's Earnings.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The market held its advance of yesterday, and in many instances added to it. The Granger group was firm, but closed fractionally unchanged. St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week in September showed an increase of more than $101,000 over the corresponding week in 1894, but the fact that they were materially behind the returns of the same weeks in 1893, 1892, and 1891 rather offset the otherwise very satisfactory showing. It was argued that, while the figures reflected the heavy grain movement, they indicated also a falling off in general business. The general list was dull and firm.

More than half of the day's business was done in the four leading industrials—Sugar, Chicago Gas, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Distilling and Cattle Feeding. Sugar was strong in the early trading, but weakened in the afternoon and closed ⅝ down from yesterday. The price of refined sugar was again advanced to-day, but it was done only to keep pace with the advance in the raw material. Chicago Gas advanced on the announcement of the personnel of the Reorganization Committee, and on the expectation that the plan will be announced within a day or two. It sold up to 72¾ and closed at 72⅝, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Tennessee Coal improved in consequence of the adjustment of its financial affairs. The Directors have sold about $480,000 bonds of the Bardeleben Company, which it has held in its treasury for some time, and the proceeds are to be used in paying off the floating debt. It is stated that the cash assets on hand amount to $800,000. The earnings of the company are known to be large, and a dividend on the common stock in the near future is confidently promised by insiders. The stock scored a net advance of ⅞. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was traded in to a limited extent, and at the close was ½ lower than yesterday. Illinois Steel scored a further advance of 2 points, to 82.

Foreign exchange was somewhat firmer to-day, and rates were advanced about ½c on the pound. Scarcity of cotton bills was the explanation.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was unchanged as to general conditions. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was very quiet. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½ @5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $116,-227,193; balances, $8,984,007; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $805,587.

Money in London, ¼@¾ per cent.; short and three-months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was fairly active at a slight advance. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days, and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Exports from Jan. 1	$68,171,993	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Imports for the same period	23,390,934	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net exports	$44,781,059			
Net exports to date	66,159,439			
Net exports to date	12,984,187			
Net exports to date	52,146,917			

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. pf.	1
Chicago Gas	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	1¼
Illinois Steel	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	1
Minn. Iron	1⅝
National Starch	1
N. Y., N. H. & H.	3⅜
Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
U. S. Cord. cfts.	⅝
U. S. Cord. gtd. cfts.	1½
U. S. Leather pf.	¾

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	⅝

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st cn.	1¼
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1
Iron Mountain gen.	1
Kan. Pacific cn.	1
Kan. Pacific cn., t. r.	1¼
Minn. & St. L. 1st	2½
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1
St. Paul & Omaha cn.	1
Tenn. C. & I. 1st Tenn.	1½
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	2½
	1⅝

DECLINED.

Green Bay un.	2
Nash. C. & St. L. cn.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfts.	1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $50,000 fours of 1925, coupon, at 122½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	123
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	218
American Exchange	161
Broadway	235
Commerce	198
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	285
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	170
Irving	135
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	186
Mechanics & Traders'	130
Metropolitan	1
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	167
Seventh National	115
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	97
Western National	112½

Ten shares of America sold at 218.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149	149	149	149	149	151	1
Alton & Terre Haute	64	64	64	64	63	65½	100
American Cotton Oil	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	23	23¾	200
American Cotton Oil pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½	72¼	10
American Express	115	115	115	115	114	115	44
*American Sugar Refining	111¼	111⅝	110¼	110⅜	110⅜	110¾	43,746
*American Sugar Refining pf	102	102	102	102	101¾	102⅝	305
American Tel. & Cable Co	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	..	5
American Tobacco	99¾	100	98⅞	99⅜	99¼	99¾	9,632
American Tobacco pf	109	109	109	109	109	..	6
A., T. & S. F. all in. pd	22¾	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅝	6,222
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when is.	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	34	100
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64½	64	65	102
Canada Southern	55½	55¾	55	55¼	55¼	55½	1,230
Canadian Pacific	62	62	62	62	61¾	62¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅞	20	19⅝	20	19⅞	20¼	500
Chicago Gas	71½	72¾	71½	72⅝	72⅜	72¾	35,010
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	101	101	101	101	101	103	40
Chicago & Northwestern	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	105½	105¾	1,600
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	87⅜	87¾	87½	87½	87⅜	87½	10,280
C., C., C. & St. L.	46½	46½	46½	46⅝	46	46½	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77½	77¾	77¼	77⅝	77⅜	77½	18,280
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126½	127¼	126½	127¼	127¼	127½	1,217
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	79¼	79¼	78⅞	79⅜	79¼	79¼	2,985
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¼	40	39½	39½	39½	40	1,020
Consolidated Gas Company	145½	145¾	145¼	145¼	145¼	146	1,400
Delaware & Hudson	133½	133¾	133½	133¾	132¾	133¾	504
Del., Lack. & Western	172	173	172	172	171	172½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53¾	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53⅞	700
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞	24	15,080
Erie Tel. & Tel.	63	63	63	63	62½	63	100
General Electric	39¾	39¾	39⅜	39¼	39	39¼	1,772
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	¼	⅝	¼	⅝	⅛	¼	400
Green Bay & Winona pf, t. r.	⅝	⅝	⅜	⅝	⅛	½	250
Illinois Central, leased lines	90	90	90	90	..	..	5
Illinois Steel Co	79¾	82¼	79¾	82	81¼	82	4,105
Laclede Gas	29	29	29	29	28¼	29	300
Lake Erie & Western	25	25½	25	25½	25	25½	345
Lake Erie & Western pf	79	79	78½	78½	78½	79	55
Lake Shore	150¾	151	150½	151	151	152	296
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20	20¼	20	20¼	20	20⅜	20
Louisville & Nashville	64	64⅜	64	64	63⅜	63⅞	1,110
L., N. A. & C. pf.	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	28½	29	300
Manhattan Con.	112½	112¾	112½	112½	112	112½	300
Mexican Central	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13⅜	100
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	101	102	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	26	26½	26	26¼	26¼	26½	1,180
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	60½	61	60½	61	60	61	600
Minnesota Iron	70½	71⅞	70½	71⅞	71½	72	710
Missouri Pacific	38¾	39	38¾	39	38⅝	38⅞	2,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	38¾	38¾	38	38	37⅞	38¼	880
*National Lead Co.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	34½	35¼	246
*National Lead Co. pf	92¾	92¾	92	92	92	92¾	31
National Starch	9	9	9	9	9	10	100
National Starch 1st pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	50	60	125
New-Jersey Central	113⅞	113⅞	111⅝	113⅝	113¾	114½	20
N. Y., L. E. & W. all in. pd.	51	51	51	51	51	55½	4
New-York & New-Haven	188	188	187¾	187¾	187	188½	300
New-York, C. & St. L.	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	15¾	16¼	200
*N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st pf., when issued	51½	51⅜	51¼	51¼	51	51⅜	400
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅜	12½	360
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 1st in pd.	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	..	..	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	210
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37½	37¾	37½	37⅝	37½	37¾	2,923
Norfolk & Western	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37¾	4⅛	100
North American	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	400
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	5	5⅛	100
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	84
Ontario & Western	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	650
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10	10	10	10	10	11	20
Pacific Mail	32	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31¾	550
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	1,020
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝	7,620
Pullman Palace Car Co	173	173¼	173	173¼	172¾	173½	200
Rio Grande Western pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	42	43½	151
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	1,100
St. Paul & Omaha	44	44	44	44	43¾	44	110
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120	120	120	120	120	122	10
Southern Pacific	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24½	25	400
Southern Railway	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¼	540
Southern Railway pf	40	40¼	39½	39⅝	39¾	40	1,317
Tennessee Coal & Iron	45¼	45⅞	44½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	11,455
Texas Pacific	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	425
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½	2	200
*Toledo, St. L. & K.	9	9	9	9	7¾	9½	400
Union Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	15	130
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¼	4,310
U. S. Cordage pf., all in pd.	16½	16⅞	16½	16½	16½	16⅝	510
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33	33¾	550
United States Rubber	41½	42	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅞	1,090
United States Rubber pf.	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	94	94½	205
*United States Leather	16	16	16	16	16	16½	600
*United States Leather pf.	85¼	86	85¼	85⅞	85½	86	1,220
Wabash	9	9	9	9	9	9⅜	100
Wabash pf.	24	24	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅞	940
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108	108	108	106	111	10
Western Union Telegraph	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92¾	1,022
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅝	2,170
Wisconsin Central	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	100
Total sales							231,255

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 5.000	43½	Chic., R. I. & P. Ext. 5s 32,000	105⅝
5,000	44	Chic., R. I. & P. Deb. 5s 3,000	96¾
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s Trust Receipts	82⅜	C., St. P., M. & O. Cons 2,000	120
5,000	82⅜	Chic., St. P. & M. 1st 10,000	123¾
1,000	82½	Col., H. Val. & Tol. 5s 10,000	82½
6,000	82¾	Col. & Ninth Av. 1st 10,000	111
30,000	82¾	Denv. & Rio G. de 4s 10,000	82½
15,000	82⅜	Denv. & Rio G. 1st 10,000	92¼
5,000	82½	3,000	92¾
Atch., Top. & S. F. Gen. 4s When Issued	92	7,000	92⅜
20,000	83½	500	93½
27,000	83⅜	Dul. & Iron R. ge 1st 10,000	101¼
10,000	83	5,000	101½
1,000	83¼	20,000	101¾
Atch., Top. & S. F. Adjustment 4s When Issued	85	10,000	100½
27,000	57	15,000	100
Atch., Top. & S. F. 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Receipts, 1st installmt. paid	102	10,000	101
5,000	34⅜	10,000	101½
20,000	34½	Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s 2,000	102
45,000	34⅝	Erie 1st Mortgage 5,000	108
10,000	34½	Gal., Har'g & S'n An. Mex. & Pac. 1st 5s 10,000	94½
11,000	34⅜	Gen. Elec. Co. Deb. 5s 15,000	93
20,000	34½	G. Bay, W. & St. P. Inc 5,000	2
30,000	34⅜	H. & Tex. Cen. G. M. 4s 1,000	72¼
Baltimore & Ohio 6s 1885-1925	110	Kan. Pac. 1st. Cons 2,000	79¾
4,000	110	Trust Receipts 18,000	80
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st Cons. 5s 5,000	114¼	30,000	80⅛
Canada South'n 2d 10,000	107	10,000	81
Centl. of N. J. G. M. 5s Registered 2,000	117¾	L. Erie & W. 2d. 5s 1,000	105⅝
4,000	117¾	L. S. & M. So. 2d. Coup 15,000	123¾
Ches. & Ohio Con. 5s 4,000	112	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st 11,000	111
Chic. & O. Gen. 4½s 1,000	80¾	Lo., N. A. & Chic. Cons 3,000	103
2,000	81	5,000b3	103½
Ches. & O. R. & A. Div. 1st Consol 4s 16,000	97	5,000	103½
1,000	97¼	15,000	103¾
Chic., B. & Q. Cons. 7s 1,000	129¾	6,000	103⅞
1,000	123	Lo., N. A. & Chic. G. M. 11,000	79
Chic., Bur. & Quincy Nebraska Ext. 4s 1,000	93⅝	1,000	78¾
Chic. & E. Ill. Gen. 5s 1,000	103½	Manhattan Ry. Con. 4s 5,000	101
Chicago & Erie Inc. 1st 30,000s20f	31¼	M. & St. P. Cons. s. f. 5s 2,000	105
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000	112¼	Mil. & St. P. 7s, Gold 2,000	125½
4,000	112⅜	Minn. & St. L. 1st 1,000	145
20,000	112½	Minn. & St. L. Cons. 5s 8,000	103½
20,000s20f	112⅜	Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s 2,000	88⅜
Chic., G. L. & C. Co. 1st 1,000	93¾	1,000	93⅞
1,000	93⅞	17,000	94
17,000	94	27,000	89⅞
Chic. & Northwestern Cons. 7s 1,000	140½	Mo., Kans. & Tex. 2d Trust Co Certfs 10,000	67
Coupon Gold 7s 2,000	122	2,000	67¼
Chic. & Northwestern S. F. Deb. 5s, 1933 Registered 4,000	95¾	Mo., Kan. & East 1st 6,000	95¼
2,000	95⅝	4,000	95⅝
2,000	112½	17,000	95⅞
Chic. & Northwestn Cons. 7s 1,000	140½	9,000	95¾
Coupon Gold 7s 2,000	122	2,000	95¾
		N. Y. Chic. & St. L. 4s 7,000	104½
		3,000	104¾
Total sales			$1,673,900

Mob. & Ohio G. M. 4s 5,000	66¾	Rio Grande Wn. 1st 8,000	78¼
500	66½	1,000	78
3,000	66⅜	2,000	78¼
1,000	67	St. Jo. & Grand I. 1st Trust Co Certfs 4,000	64
500	67¼	St. L. & Iron Mt. 5s 10,000	84½
Morris & E. 7s, '71 1,000	117	St. L. Southw'n 1st 10,000	81⅝
Nash. C. & St. L. 1st 1,000	102	St. L. Van. & T. H. 1st 5,000	105½
Nash. C. & St. L. Con 5,000	105	St. Paul, M. & M. 1st 15,000	81½
N. J. Junction 1st 5,000	102	St. L. Van. & T. H. 1st 5,000	105½
N. Y. Cen'l Deb. 5s 3,000	108	St. Paul, M. & M. 1st Montana Cent'l 1st 6,000	119
Registered 5,000	108	St. Paul, M. & M. 1st Minneapolis Un. 6s 2,000	125
N. Y. L. Erie & Wn. New 2d Consol 10,000	81¼	Savannah & W. 1st 5,000	98
N. Y. N. H. & H. 4s Cons. Deb. Certfs 3,000	136	Trust Co. Certfs 3,000	63½
Small Bonds 2,000	134½	Seaside & B. B. 1st 2,000	87
N. Y. Out. & W. Con. 5s 6,000	20f 112	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st 1,000	97¼
N. Y. Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 27,000	93½	South. Pac. of Cal. 5s Consolidated 9,000	93
Nor. Pac. 2d Coup 5,000	102	Southern Ry. 1st 5s 5,000	20f 96⅝
6,000	102⅜	1,000	96⅞
North Pac. Cons. 5s 10,000	93¾	Spokane & Pal. 6s Trust Receipts 1,000	76
Trust Co. Certfs 25,000	38	Tenn. Ch. Ir. & R. 6s 1,000	98
22,000	38¼	Birmingh'm Div. 1st 2,000	97⅞
Nor. Pac. Col. Tst. Nts 8,000	84	9,000	98
Nor'n Ry. of Cal. 5s 10,000	92	3,000	97⅝
Ohio Southern 1st 10,000	92⅜	Tenn. Div. 6s 1,000	96
Ohio Southern 1st 10,000	90½	Tex. & Pac. 1st. 5s 4,000	93
Oregon Impvmt. 1st 31,000	100	1,000	92½
1,000	104¾	2,000	93
2,000	100	Tex. & Pac. 2d Inc. 33,000	22
6,000	100¼	Tex. & Pac. 3d Inc. 3,000	29
Oreg. Imp. Co. Con. 5s 2,000	88½	Union Elev. 1st 6s 5,000	108¾
2,000	88	Union Pac. 1st, '96 2,000	107¾
3,000	21 37½	4,000	107⅝
5,000	38¼	Union Pac. 1st, '98 1,000	108
Oreg. Short Line 6s 5,000s3	105½	1,000	108⅛
Trust Co. Certfs 33,000	107¼	Un. Pac. Ext. S. Fd. 8s 5,000	30½
People's G. & C. Chic. 2d Gtd. 6s 2,000	105	U. P. Denv. & Gulf 1st 8,000	42
10,000	104½	U. S. Cord'ge Co. 1st Trust Co. Certfs 7,000	48
Peo. & Eastern 1st 1,000	118	Un. Pac. Ext. S. Fd. 8s 23,000	30½
Phil. & Rdg. Gen. 4s Trust Co. Certfs 5,000	79⅝	5,000b3	48¼
5,000	79½	5,000	48¾
20,000	79⅝	Wabash R. R. 1st 5,000	109
35,000	79¾	2,000b3	109⅛
Phila. & Reading 1st Pref. Inc 10,000	40½	23,000	109⅜
10,000	41	3,000	109
30 Pref. Inc.	19	8,000	109¼
10,000	19	1,000	109
5,000	18⅞	Wabash 2d Mge. 5s 4,000	78¾
5,000	18¾	5,000	79
P., C. & St. L. 4½s Series A 1,000	111	West Shore Gtd. 4s 7,000	106¼
Pittsb'g & W'n 1st 2,000	85¾	16,000	106⅝
Rich. & Danv. Deb. 5s Stamped 5,000	100	W'n N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5,000	111¾
		8,000	111½
		7,000	111¾

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in whichthere were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
American Coal	100	..
American District Telegraph	35	40
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	..
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	53	..
Cedar F. & M.	10	..
Central Pacific	18⅞	19⅝
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & East Illinois	49	49½
C. & N. W. pf.	147	150
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Coal & Iron, dev.	6½	7
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	3⅜	4
Col., H. V. & T.	23¼	24½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	32	35
Denver & R. G.	16⅞	17¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	58
*D. S. S. & A.	6¼	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	16
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	101
Ev. & T. H.	30	37
Ev. & T. H. pf.	57	60
Flint & P. M.	16	17⅜
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	48
Great Northern pf.	124	128
Homestake	28	..
H. & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Central	100½	101½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20½	21¼
Iowa Central	10⅜	10⅝
Iowa Central pf.	34½	35½
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9
Keok. & D. M.	4	5
Keok. & D. M. pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas pf.	85	87
Long Island	85	87
L., N. A. & C.	9⅜	10
L., St. L. & T.	⅞	..
Mah. Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4	6½
Md. Coal pf.	50	61
Mexican National ctfs.	1¾	2¼
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	87
Mobile & Ohio	23½	24½
N., C. & St. L.	70	90
Nat. Lin. Oil	23½	25½
National Starch 2d pf.	25	35
New Central C.	7	9
New York Central	102	102½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	33½
Norfolk Southern	69	80
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	7	15
Ontario Mining	8½	10
Oregon Imp.	6½	10
Oregon R. & N.	23	28
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & East	8½	10
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	8½	10
Pitts. & Western pf.	30	31
P., C., C. & St. L.	19	19¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	60
P., F. W. & C.	165	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Quicksilver pf.	..	18¾
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande W.	17	18½
R., W. & O.	117	..
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	8⅛
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	32	33½
St. Paul, M. & M.	114	117
Silver bull. certs.	67¼	67½
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	..
T. P. Land Tr.	9	10
Toledo & O. C.	39	41
Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	79½
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
U. P., D. & G.	6¼	6½
United States Express	47	51
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
*Western Union Beef	8¾	9½
W. & L. E. pf.	48¾	51

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	111¼	111⅝	110⅜	110⅝	15,560
Am. Tobacco	99⅜	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜	860
At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	23	22½	22½	490
Ark. City Imp.	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	60
Chicago Gas	71⅞	72⅜	71⅜	72⅜	9,270
C., R. I. & P.	79¼	79¼	78⅝	79	490
C., B. & Q.	87⅜	87⅜	87	87½	3,610
C., M. & St. P.	77⅝	77⅞	77¼	77½	9,460
Chi. & N. W.	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	70
Dis. & C. F.	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	23⅞	2,780
Gen. Electric	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	100
Louis. & N.	64	64	64	64	20
Mo. Pacific	38⅞	39	38⅝	38⅝	210
Minn. & St. L.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	10
Nat. Lead	35	35	35	35	10
Phil. & Read.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21½	2,990
Pacific Mail.	32⅛	32⅛	31¾	31¾	150
Tenn. C. & I.	45⅝	45⅞	44⅜	45

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

FRED H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER.
8 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMISSION, 1-10.
Opinion of market given in daily letter. 25 years' experience.

Financial.

Reorganization OF ERIE SYSTEM, Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred & Common Stock OF THE New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the second, third, and fourth instalments of

$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " common stock,

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Second Installment on or before Oct. 21, 1895.
Third Installment on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth Installment on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway, New-York, October 1, 1895.—In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Friday, October 11, 1895, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value, in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

THE INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.

The twenty-third semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on Oct. 31, 1895, at 3 P. M. at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after Jan. 1, 1896, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1895.

WANTED—A capitalist with $25,000 to $50,000 to finance an established, safe, and extra profitable business, without opposition; good security and large returns guaranteed investor, with or without personal services. No patent nor manufacturing involved. The capital required can be spread over two years, in quarterly payments. The business can be made worth half million dollars in two years. Address, stating capital, PETER RYAN, Registrar of Deeds, Toronto, Ontario.

Financial.

October Investments.

$100,000
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy
1ST MTG. 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

$100,000
Cinn., Ham. and Dayton,
(Cinn., Day. and Ironton Div.,)
1ST MTGE. 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

$35,000
Cinn., Ham. and Ind.
1ST MTGE. 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

$50,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph
1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

$50,000
Lehigh Valley of N. Y.
1ST GUAR. 4½ PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

$50,000
Oswego & Syracuse
9 PER CENT. GUAR. STOCK
(Del., Lack. & Western R. R.,)
AND OTHER HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS
FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Particulars and prices upon application.

$150,000.

RAPID TRANSIT FERRY CO.,

Running between New-York City and Staten Island.

5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
$50,000 PAYABLE JANUARY, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Bonded debt	650,000
Annual interest charges	32,500

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Net earnings	$102,088.28	$91,247.51	$128,072.20

PRICES TO NET 5 PER CENT.

Application is about to be made to New-York Stock Exchange to place these bonds on their list. Special circular on application.

C. H. WHITE & CO., Bankers,
72 Broadway, New-York.

New-York & New-England REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Boston, } October 2, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the books of transfer of certificates, issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY in New-York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY in Boston, and representing preferred or common stock of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company deposited for account of the undersigned Committee under the agreement of reorganization, dated April 26, 1894, will be closed at noon on Saturday, October 12, 1895, preparatory to distribution of the stock of The New-England Railroad Company pursuant to the terms of said agreement.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
HENRY W. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Reorganization Committee.

[No. 1375.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, September 28th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,452,975.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	5,460.82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	150,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	20,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	193,650.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	49,506.56
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	488,519.56
Due from State banks and bankers	30,071.75
Checks and other cash items	30,231.93
Exchanges for Clearing House	274,135.18
Notes of other National banks	550.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,030.15
Lawful money reserved in bank, viz.:	
Specie $911,200.50	
Legal-tender notes 454,768.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 200,000.00	
	1,566,058.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Total	$8,330,440.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	208,413.64
National bank notes outstanding	44,760.00
Due to other National banks	208,833.81
Due to State banks and bankers	92.00
Dividends unpaid	5,415,629.59
Individual deposits subject to check	90,007.53
Demand certificates of deposit	42,631.15
Certified checks	1,006.47
Cashier's checks outstanding	
Total	$8,330,440.17

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of October, 1895. ALBERT DENISON JONES, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY RANDEL,
GEO. M. HARD,
ALFRED F. CROSS,
} Directors.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining instalments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895:**

The third installment of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

32 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Metropolitan Trust Company's Certificate FOR FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Southern Central R. R. Co.:

You are hereby notified that on application to the above Trust Company you will receive the cash amounts due you under the Reorganization Plan adopted June 1, 1895, upon surrender of said Certificates of Deposit and upon signing a receipt. The certificates for the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery after Oct. 15.

SIMON BORG,
GARRET A. HOBART,
HENRY S. DRINKER,
} Reorganization Committee.

W. A. READ, Consulting Committeeman.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS
— of —

CERTIFICATES
— of the —
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
of Philadelphia,

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

Chicago Gas Companies:

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies, and the resulting litigation, render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a Committee under an Agreement and Plan of Consolidation filed with **THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** dated October 1, 1895.

The Plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several Companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bonds, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates, properly indorsed, with **THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,** under said agreement, on or before October 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates, and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, October 3, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM K. CAMPBELL,
COMMITTEE.

J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

THE FOURTH ST. NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

SEPT. 28, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$9,774,776.80
Due from Banks		759,638.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		733,299.62
Cash and Reserve		3,254,807.08
		$14,522,521.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	1,151,405.46
Circulation	845,730.00
Deposits	11,025,386.11
	$14,522,521.57

R. H. RUSHTON,
Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock.

A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the fifteenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 29, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, September 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 5th prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1895.

The Directors of this company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Oct. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19 to Oct. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR

How a Massachusetts Sailor Escaped form the Ill-Fated Congress.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 3.—When Frederick H. Curtis of West Norwell, Mass., stepped up to register at a hotel in this city the other day he remarked to the clerk that he had not been in this vicinity for thirty-three years, although it was within a mile of Newport News that the most thrilling incident of his life occurred. The remark was heard by a New-York Times reporter, who asked Mr. Curtis to relate the story of his adventure. The old gentleman was in a reminiscent mood, and he cheerfully granted the request.

Mr. Curtis joined the United States Navy soon after the war broke out. He was on board the Congress when that vessel was sunk by the Merrimac, but was not taken prisoner. Rather than be captured he plunged into Hampton Roads, and after a fierce battle with the waves reached the shore at a point just below this city.

The engagement between the Merrimac and the Congress took place on March 8, 1862, a day previous to the celebrated marine battle which revolutionized naval warfare—the fight between the Merrimac and the Monitor. About 11 o'clock on the morning of March 8 the Merrimac steamed up Hampton Roads to a point near the Congress and commanded her to surrender. "I'll see you in h—— first," replied Capt. Joseph Smith, who was in command of the Congress. After firing one shot at the Congress, the Merrimac turned and went toward the Cumberland, which was anchored a short distance away. Ten minutes later she sent the Cumberland to the bottom. Then the victorious vessel again turned her attention to the Congress, which in the meantime had grounded, and could not retreat. The Merrimac lay across the stern of the Congress, and lost no time in beginning the attack. The guns on both vessels were soon belching forth shot and shell. In a few minutes scores of the 450 men on board the Congress had been killed, while but little injury had been done to the iron-covered Merrimac and her crew. Capt. Smith and his Second Lieutenant were killed early in the fight. Mr. Curtis was second captain of gun No. 8. While at his post of duty a shell entered the porthole of gun No. 7, dismounted the gun, and killed seven men. It soon became evident to those on board the Congress that it would be suicidal to offer further resistance, and her flag was hauled down, signifying that she had surrendered. Many of the crew took to the boats and pulled madly for the shore, but nearly one-fourth the number were killed by shots from the Merrimac. The tugboat Buford, with a detachment of the Merrimac's crew on board, came alongside the Congress to make prisoners of the defeated seamen.

As the Buford reached one side of the Congress Mr. Curtis sprang overboard from the other side. Great confusion prevailed at the time, and he was not detected. Thirty prisoners were removed to the Buford, the other men on the Congress having been killed or having escaped in the boats. Several jumped overboard and were drowned. Mr. Curtis, who was clothed in his shirt and trousers, had to swim nearly a mile before he could touch bottom. Owing to his intense excitement he was in no condition for such a trying ordeal, and was about to give up the struggle when he at last reached shallow water. It was bitterly cold, and he was almost frozen when he crawled out on the river bank, completely exhausted.

Encamped near the shore was the Fifth Indiana Regiment, and the bold swimmer soon found himself in the midst of friends, who gave him a hearty welcome, and furnished him with dry clothing. The next day he witnessed the fight between the Merrimac and the Monitor. He remained with the Indiana regiment a few days, and then went aboard the Minnesota, which was lying in Hampton Roads, near Fort Monroe. When 100 volunteers were called for to join Burnside's fleet at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., his voice was one of the first to respond. He remained in the navy until the close of the war, and came out without a scratch.

Only four of the men who were on board the Congress when the fight took place are now living, so far as Mr. Curtis knows. They are, besides himself, William Banks, a woodworker of South Boston; John Purse, a farmer of Hingham County, Mass., and Amos Galoot of Summerville, Mass.

Mr. Curtis is a man of sixty, although he does not appear to be that old. He is a contractor, and has constructed many buildings in Boston. "As I looked out upon Hampton Roads and the surrounding country to-day," he said, "the stirring scenes of three decades ago were vividly recalled, and I could easily picture in my imagination the faces of my old comrades on the Congress. I was married soon after the war, and my wife and I are now on our wedding tour, never having had an opportunity of taking it before."

PARIS TAX FOR THE POOR ON THEATRES

Laws by Which Amusements of the Capital Relieved Distress.

From L'Office-Théatre, Paris.

The first trace which may be found in the French National archives of a tax on receipts of playhouses for the benefit of the poor is an ordinance of Charles VI., dated April, 1407, wherein it is said that "Plays and mysteries shall begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and end at 5 o'clock. Because the people shall be distracted from Divine service, and this fact will diminish in the churches the alms given to the poor, the Brothers of the Passion will have to pay to the State Treasurer £1,000."

Then there is an ordinance of Louis XIV. dated Feb. 25, 1629, prescribing that "a sixth of the sums received for admission to operas and to comedies shall be taxed for the benefit of the General Hospital."

In 1718 this provision was extended to cover popular festivals at fairs.

In 1716 an ordinance of the Regent prescribed an additional tax of a ninth, distinct from the original sixth. The origin of this second tax is curious. A certain M. de Lamarre had to finish a work relating to the police which exacted the expenditure of large sums that the Prefect of Police refused to take from his appropriation. This magistrate obtained from the Regent his sanction for the additional tax, which was paid to M. de Lamarre. It was agreed that this new tax should be regarded as made in favor of the hospital, and, in order that the administrators of the hospital should not object, there was an agreement with them that M. de Lamarre's work should become their property in twenty years. M. de Lamarre's work was never finished. The tax was suppressed from 1780 to 1791.

In January, 1790, the Directory issued a decree "inviting" the managers of Paris playhouses to give a performance in Paris once a month for the benefit of the poor. Eleven months later a new decree of the Directory exacted a tax of 10 per cent. on the price of every ticket of admission for six years "at all spectacles where admission prices are charged."

In 1830 small playhouses were relieved of the tax of 5 per cent. which they were paying to the Opera since 1807. In 1848 the hospitals of the city of Paris were made arbitrators by law of the sums that playhouses should earn, and owners of any excess over these sums. The Playhouse Committee of the National Assembly at the end of the year severely censured the hospitals for their pretension, and proposed an invariable tax of 7 per cent.

Lombroso's Criminal Through Passion.

From The Westminster Gazette.

I was one day in a printing office correcting the proofs of my "Delinquent Man" with the chief reader. I came to a page which spoke of a young man in the diplomatic service who, impelled by jealousy only too well justified, had stabbed his fiancée with a knife and afterward stabbed himself. Sentenced to a light punishment, he had disappeared. The proofreader was this man. Suddenly he threw himself at my feet, declaring that he would commit suicide if I published this story with his name. His face, before very gentle, was completely altered and almost terrifying, and I was really afreid that he would kill himself or me upon the spot. I tore up the proofs, and for several editions omitted his story, but I had discovered the criminal through passion.

Street Pavements in Toronto.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

There are in Toronto, according to the report of the City Engineer, 253¼ miles of streets. Of these almost one-half, namely, 111 miles, are paved with cedar blocks; only 14 miles with asphalt; 36 miles with macadam. But there are 80 miles of streets without pavement of any kind. This would seem astonishing did we not remember that the city has an area of 24 square miles.

SHORT RACES, TAME SPORT

Four Dashes Out of Six Races at Gravesend Track.

WORTHLESS CHECKS USED TO PAY BETS

Mr. Belmont Won the Seashore Stakes with Woodvine, and Mr. Dunne the Canarsie Stakes with Pepper.

It was pretty poor sport that the Brooklyn Jockey Club provided for racegoers yesterday. There were three sprint races for two-year-olds and a six-furlong dash for older horses, and but two races at fair distances, one at a mile and another at a sixteenth of a mile further. The latter, of course, proved the best race of the day.

In spite of the poor card there was a goodly number of people at the track. The starts were good, and prompt as well, and the result was that people were back in the city by 6 o'clock, in ample time for a cocktail before their dinner. Betting was brisk enough to satisfy the layers of odds, who had a pretty fair day of it, as the pronounced favorites won but three of the races.

Some of the bookmakers who had trusted a Canal Street tailor were mourning yesterday because he had paid them the amount of his losses in checks that were returned marked "N. G." The checks aggregated about $2,000, as nearly as could be learned yesterday. They were apparently given in good faith, but before they were cashed the maker went to his bank and stopped payment on them. It was less than a week ago that layers were paid off in equally worthless checks on the Chemical Bank aggregating about $5,000. Hereafter the bookmakers will demand cash or certified checks in payment of losses made to them.

Patrician proved a very bad reed for the plungers to lean upon in the race for the Canarsie Stakes. He was a lively favorite, as Frank McCabe, who trains him, thought him to be "better than ever in his life," and Mike Dwyer was backing him as a good thing. But Patrician had a bad attack of the "slows," which was, perhaps, due to the fact that he was ridden a hard pacemaking race, instead of a waiting race as usual. He didn't like the tactics, sulked, and was the last of the six to finish.

Arapahoe, Peacemaker, and Patrician ran for the first half mile practically on even terms. Arapahoe was the first of the trio to quit and fall to the rear. Then Patrician and Peacemaker raced along to the head of the stretch, Pepper, who, on form, should have been on at least equal terms with Patrician in the betting, running a close third. When the run through the home stretch was begun Patrician pinned his ears back, propped himself, and the crowd yelled in disgust as they saw Pepper and Peacemaker pass him and start away for the finish. Sims went to work hard on the favorite, but the harder he worked the more stubborn Patrician became, and so he gave up the struggle and fell back to the rear. Pepper and Peacemaker had a hot fight to the finish, the former getting the decision by a head. Discount made a strong run at the end, and got third money, being beaten two lengths by Peacemaker, and in turn beating Sir Francis the same distance.

When the layers came to figure up their books they found that Riley Grannan had turned the tables on them, for he had backed Pepper heavily enough to not only get back what he had lost on Runover, but to leave him a handsome winner on the day.

The first of the stakes decided was the Seashore, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, and proved the easiest kind of a victory for Woodvine, the selected one of the Belmont pair, Margrave being scratched in her favor. There were but four starters, and Woodvine played with the other three, winning as she pleased by a length and a half from Pat Dunne's Frontier, an added starter. Tom Cromwell and Cassette, the other starters, ran like crabs.

Monaco, the top-weight for the opening race, at a mile, was made the favorite for the event. The layers had him sized up correctly, for he won in a big romp, running in front from start to finish, and landing the first money by half a length from Owlet, who had mysteriously recovered her speed, and so beat Manchester a couple of lengths for the place money. The race didn't amount to much, for, with a good track, the time was only 1:44¾ for the mile.

The second race, a selling event, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, that had been substituted for the handicap on the original programme, brought eight youngsters to the post, with Runover, played by Riley Grannan and the Western crowd, a hot favorite. But Runover was not quite good enough to do the trick, and had to be content with third place at the finish. The race proved an easy one for King of Bohemia, an inmate of the Lorillard stable and the second choice in the betting. King of Bohemia was, as Monaco had been in the previous race, in front from start to finish. But he had a hard task to win, for he was only a head in front of Sagamore when they rushed past the judges, the latter, at 8 to 1, with Griffin up, beating the favorite, Runover, by a neck. The finish was a hot and exciting one between this trio, but the rest of the lot were beaten away off.

Nine two-year-old fillies ran in the fifth race, which was a handicap at five furlongs, for which Sweet Faverdale and Annot Lyle were the two favorites, the former being by far the most fancied, on the strength of her recent race against Margrave. "Pittsburg Phil," who owns the colt, also fancied his filly, and backed her heavily. Sweet Faverdale managed to get the race, but she had a tight squeeze of it, as Wild Violet, of whom so little was expected that she was a rank outsider in the betting, was full of running. She hung on, too, and there was the liveliest kind of a fight to the end, Sweet Faverdale only beating her home after the hardest kind of a struggle by a neck. Wild Violet was a half length in front of Intermission, with Emotional, Au Revoir, and Gismonda close up, and all in the fight for the third money, which Intermission got by the very narrowest margin.

According to the odds in the ring, Applause and Hugh Penny were the only two horses in the sixth race, although there were eight other starters. It was a six-furlong dash, and Applause was quoted at even money, with Hugh Penny second choice at 6 to 5. When it came to the race, the running showed that the bookmakers had the horses figured down correctly, for they were the pair who fought it out. They ran in close company all the way to the stretch, where Reiff gave Hugh Penny his head, and the old campaigner shot away and won easily by a couple of lengths from Applause. The latter wanted to quit just at the finish, but Doggett persevered with her, and, as a result, she beat Ameer by not more than half the length of her head for the second money.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:48¾.

1—Monaco, Louis Stuart's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Maid of Athol, 117 pounds .....(Hamilton)
2—Owlet, A. H. & D. M. Morris's b. f., 114.. .....(Sims)
3—Manchester, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s b. c., 114.. .....(Taral)
4—The Bluffer, 107. 5—Second Attempt, 107.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—10..Monaco	Out	8—1..The Bluffer	2—1
8— 1..Owlet	2—1	4—1..Second Attempt	4—5
6— 1..Manchester	8—5		

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—King of Bohemia, P. Lorillard's br. c., by Emperor-Austriana, 110 pounds, $1,000.. .....(Doggett)
2—Sagamore, Blemton Stable's br. g., 107, $1,000.....(Griffin)
3—Runover, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 107, $1,000. .....(Hamilton)
4—Mr. Reel, 110. 7—Medica, 107.
5—Sir Peter II., 110. 8—San Marco, 110.
6—Peggoty, 107. .....(Perkins)

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3— 1..King of Bohemia	7—10	8—1..Sir Peter II.	3—1
8— 1..Sagamore	5—2	20—1..Medica	8—1
7—10..Runover	1—1	3	20—1..San Marco 8—1
15— 1..Mr. Reel	6—1		

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—The Seashore Stakes, for two-year-olds; guaranteed value, $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Woodvine, Blemton Stable's ch. f., by Magnetizer-Lady Margaret, 103 pounds..(Griffin)
2—Frontier, P. Dunne's ch. c., 107.....(Doggett)
3—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 108.. .....(Sims)
4—Cassette, 103.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5..Woodvine	Out	5—2..Tom Cromwell	2—5
8—1..Frontier	7—5	Cassette	2—1

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Canarsie Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value, $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49. No bid for the winner.

1—Pepper, P. Dunne's br. c., 3 years, by Hindoo-Francesca, 90 pounds, $1,200.....(O'Leary)
2—Peacemaker, Goughacres Stable's b. g., 4, 108, $2,400 .....(Reiff)
3—Discount, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4, 103, $1,600. .....(Perkins)
4—Sir Francis, 5, 103. 5—Arapahoe, 4, 97.
6—Patrician, 4, 108.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Pepper	6—5	10—1..Sir Francis	5—2
8—1..Peacemaker	2—1	5—1..Arapahoe	8—5
4—1..Discount	6—5	6—5..Patrician	2—5

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for fillies two years old; guaranteed value, $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02⅔.

1—Sweet Faverdale, G. E. Smith's b. f., by Faverdale-Sweet Home, 110 pounds ...(Doggett)
2—Wild Violet, A. F. Walcott's ch. f., 95.. .....(O'Leary)
3—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 106 .....(Hirsch)
4—Emotional, 102. 7—Annot Lyle, 116.
5—Au Revoir, 109. 8—Royal Princess, 95.
6—Gismonda, 102. 9—Inheritance, 107.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Sweet Faverdale	2—5	5—1..Gismonda	8—5
12—1..Wild Violet	4—1	20—1..Annot Lyle	4—5
15—1..Intermission	6—1	Royal Princess	8—1
10—1..Emotional	4—1	20—1..Inheritance	7—1
10—1..Au Revoir	4—1		

Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Hugh Penny, Duke & Wishard's b. g., 5 years, by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward, 108 pounds. $800 .....(Reiff)
2—Applause, G. E. Smith's ch. f., 3, 109, $1,000... .....(Doggett)
3—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. c., 4, 108, $700. .....(Hamilton)
4—Key West, aged, 102. 8—Ajax, 5, 108.
5—Prig, 4, 105. 9—Fannie B., 3, 94.
6—Integrity, 5, 102. 10—Golden Rod, 3, 106.
7—Iola, 4, 99.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Hugh Penny	1—4	30—1..Integrity	10—1
1—1..Applause	1—5	15—1..Iola	6—1
30—1..Ameer	10—1	15—1..Ajax	6—1
15—1..Key West	6—1	30—1..Fannie B.	10—1
30—1..Prig	10—1	20—1..Golden Rod	8—1

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

To Race at Aqueduct To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Lembold	110	True Love	107
Wellman	110	Rebea	107
Royal H.	110	Fay H.	107
King Hero	110	Lillie L.	107
Sir Carleton	107	Mildred D.	107
Bertrand	107	Far Belle	107
Trident	107	Miss Blanche R.	107
La Salle	107	Princess Jean	107
Rockledge	107	John Haines	102
Miss Belmar	107		

SECOND RACE.—One mile.

Parthenia	104	Rodman B.	99
Milton T.	102	Belvina	99
Bowling Green	102	Florinda	99
Burgundy	102		

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs.

Sirocco	110	Rolla	99
Cass	107	Julien	99
Old Dominion	107	Panway	99
Certainty	105	Ina	99
Addie	104	Golden Gate	97
Bersey	104	Lady Richmond	94
Trinculo	102	Pontlear	94
Drum Major	102	Lancer	94
Nero	99	Franciscan

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Judge Lacombe Declines to Appoint New Receivers for Northern Pacific.

HE DESIRES HARMONY OF ACTION

It Will Be for the Best Interests of the Property for Judges Jenkins and Hanford in the West to Act in Conjunction.

Formal application was made before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday for the removal of Receivers Oakes, Payne, and Rouse of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and for the confirmation of the appointment of Edward H. McHenry and F. C. Bigelow as receivers by Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin, which appointments were recently confirmed by Judge Sanborn in St. Paul.

A division in the receivership of the road now exists, owing to the appointment by Judge Hanford of Seattle, Washington, on Tuesday last, of Andrew F. Burleigh as receiver of all the Northern Pacific property within the jurisdiction of his court. The Eastern Wisconsin Circuit Court has, up to the present time, been recognized by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York as the court of primary jurisdiction in Northern Pacific affairs.

The application yesterday was made by Herbert B. Turner, who represented the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and C. C. Beaman, who appeared for the Adams Reorganization Committee. Gens. Bristow and Burnett and Henry Stanton, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, opposed the application on the ground that the present receivers, Messrs. Oakes, Payne, and Rouse, had not reported and accounted to the Court, as ordered by Judge Hanford to do monthly.

The railroad company asked for a postponement of the case, owing to the absence of Brayton Ives, President, and Silas Pettit, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who were said to be in the West investigating the affairs of the company. Gen. Barnett said that the railroad company was anxious to preserve a conformity of action in the affairs of such a great corporation; with a divided receivership, accounts might be approved in one court and rejected in another.

Mr. Turner, on behalf of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, formally presented the resignations of Receivers Oakes, Payne, and Rouse to the Court. Mr. Beaman said that the General Reorganization Committee, which wished for a confirmation of the appointment of McHenry and Bigelow as receivers, represented $40,000,000 of the railroad company's stock.

Judge Lacombe said: "From what I have heard of this case, I am satisfied that it is one that should not be disposed of hastily. The question whether—waiving for a moment any question whether the resignations of the receivers should be accepted or whether they should be removed, and assuming that they are entitled to present resignations—the question of appointing three others in their places presents difficulties, in view of the existing situation, which I think would be increased rather than diminished by hasty action on the part of this court. If there is to be an irreconcilable divergence of opinion between the two Judges of the Seventh and Ninth Circuits as to the personnel of the receivers who shall, by their appointments, administer the two halves of this road, then of course it will be necessary for this court to remain what it shall do touching the personnel of the receivership of the cash and securities that are within this jurisdiction. But it seems to me almost unthinkable that such irreconcilable divergence of opinion will continue for any much longer time.

"In some way or other surely the Federal Judges in the adjoining circuits through which this road runs will adopt some modus vivendi whereby it can be operated for the interests of those who alone are concerned, to wit, the owners of the property, whether they be bondholders, creditors, or stockholders, or what not, and the traveling public. And I am strongly of the opinion that any hasty action, taking sides, as it were, while differences still exist, might perhaps tend to confirm the combine together of the judicial minds which control the several jurisdictions where the road is located.

"Therefore, with the hope that in some way, and with promptness, this existing situation may be relieved of its tense strain at the place where the strain was put on, I shall postpone the further hearing of this matter until Oct. 11. Should, however, there be any relief, any cessation of the differences of opinion, any way found out of the difficulty, so that I do not wait until that time for me to register any decree here in the way of appointing receivers which will be in accord with the joint views of the Judges of the districts where the road transacts its real business as railroad, and which is the place where it seems its affairs should be directed. From the statements as they stand here before me, I do not now feel myself in a position to say whether the receivers of half the road, which is in Judge Jenkins's jurisdiction, should be appointed here, or the receivers of the other half, which is in Judge Hanford's and Judge Gilbert's district."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad last Wednesday Directors were elected, a majority of whom are Directors of the Southern Railway Company. This places the latter in possession of the Alabama Great Southern, extending from Chattanooga to Meridian, and in a position to practically dictate the control of the Queen and Crescent from Cincinnati to New-Orleans.

—A new railway company, to connect two towns in Grant County, Wis., with the Northwestern Road, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State in Madison. It is named the Bloomington, and will run from Bloomington through Woodman to Lancaster, a distance of thirty-five miles. The capital stock is $150,000.

—On the 29th inst. the Atchison Railroad will put into effect a new time card, which will lower the best time heretofore made between Chicago and Los Angeles by half a day. The new train will leave Chicago at 6 o'clock in the evening daily, arriving at Los Angeles at 6:30 o'clock the third day.

—At the regular meeting of the freight department of the Central Traffic roads in Chicago last Wednesday it was agreed to advance the rates on pig iron and billets 10 cents per ton between the Buffalo and Pittsburg territory and Chicago and to other points in proportion.

—The St. Joseph Valley Railroad, in Michigan, which has been idle for a long time, is soon to be put in operation and extended to St. Joseph, Mich., and Mishawaka, Ind., to connect with the Elkhart and Western Railroad.

SUED UNDER THE MALBY ACT

A Colored Plaintiff Failed to Prove Race Discrimination.

William Walker, a colored caterer, living at 439 West Thirty-ninth Street, with his wife, went into the restaurant of John Stark, at 436 and 438 Ninth Avenue for supper several weeks ago. Walker alleged that the proprietor snatched the bill of fare from his wife's hand, and told both that he would not serve them because of their color. Walker brought suit under the Malby act relating to civil rights of citizens, regardless of race or color. The case was tried before Justice Joseph H. Steiner.

Walker was corroborated by his wife in his testimony that Restaurant Keeper Stark said that he would not serve them because of their color. Mr. Stark denied the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and said that when they entered his restaurant he was closing up one of the rooms, which he usually does every night. When the plaintiffs entered he requested them to take a seat in the other part of the restaurant, which was to remain open all night. He said that the plaintiff became very indignant, and ordered his wife to sit down in the room they were in, and if they were not served there, they would be served no where else. The defendant added that on the night in question there were several patrons in the place, including two colored men, one of whom had taken meals there for a number of years. Two witnesses corroborated this statement, and Justice Steiner rendered judgment in favor of the defendant.

HE IS NOW MICHAEL WITT

Being a Lover of American Institutions, Isaac Michael Wittkowsky Has Discarded His Russian Name.

Because of his love of this country and its institutions, Isaac Michael Wittkowsky of 73 East One Hundred and Ninth Street will hereafter be known as Michael Witt, Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, having granted him permission yesterday to change his name.

Wittkowsky's petition to the court is a remarkable document. Among other things it sets forth:

It is extremely irksome and disagreeable to your petitioner to bear his present name, which is Russian in form, and which tends to remind your petitioner continually of his foreign extractions. That, furthermore, your petitioner is thoroughly imbued with American ideas, and is opposed in sentiment to the foreign form of government of which his name would lead strangers to indicate that he was a former subject or adherent. That your petitioner, furthermore, is very desirous that he should not transmit to his posterity his name in its present foreign form, but would much prefer that it should be changed as desired, for their sakes as well as his own.

Your petitioner verily believes that the granting of this application will only serve, if anything, to strengthen his and their love for this land and its institutions.

Judge Pryor is himself an ardent American, and in granting Wittkowsky's petition he said:

If the change of name will aid the petitioner in his efforts to understand his duties of citizenship in the highest sense, then let him be known as Witt hereafter.

The petitioner was overjoyed by this action. He is a manufacturer of hats.

AGAINST MRS. ALEXANDER PEET.

Refused Alimony Pending the Issue of Her Divorce Suit.

Mrs. Augusta Peet, the young wife of Dr. Alexander Peet, has failed in her motion for alimony pending the issue of her suit for limited divorce.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision denying Mrs. Peet's application. The decision makes interesting reading, especially in view of the peculiar circumstances surrounding Mr. and Mrs. Peet's marriage, which occurred last June.

Mrs. Peet is only seventeen years old. She was formerly a model for child pictures for several well-known artists in this city, and later she secured an engagement on the stage and posed in tableaus. It was while serving in this capacity that Dr. Peet, who has an office at 46 West Twenty-fourth Street, met her in a Sixth Avenue drug store. This was in December, 1894, and their marriage followed six months later.

In her suit, Mrs. Peet alleged that the doctor had deserted her fourteen days after their marriage, and that he had been guilty of "cruel conduct" toward her in denying their marriage to a woman named Florence Derevere, with whom he had formerly lived. In his decision, Judge Beekman says:

The fact that this defendant, in an altercation with his former mistress, denied his marriage is hardly enough to base an action for a separation. The plaintiff, while she claims that she heard this statement, was not present at the time, but was in an adjoining room; and as she stated that the woman was infuriated and threatening violence, the statement complained of might well be regarded as extorted by the fears of the defendant in a very trying situation. Such a statement, made to a lewd woman, is of such little consequence in its social results that it is not to be compared with the gravity of such a denial made in the presence of a reputable person.

I am persuaded that the defendant's version of the desertion is correct. While sympathy may be claimed for a young girl in her desire to remain with her mother, the obligations of marriage into which she willingly entered require her to go with her husband and to reside with him when he has provided or offers to provide a suitable and proper residence. Upon the whole case I fail to perceive that the plaintiff has probable ground for any expectation of success in her action, and I am therefore constrained to deny the motion.

Dr. Peet, though still a very young man, is well known in professional and club circles, and his marriage, which was not generally known until the divorce proceedings were begun, caused considerable comment.

AFFIDAVIT AGAINST ALICE BOUGH.

Said to Have No Claim as the Widow of George Bough.

The efforts of the woman who calls herself Alice Bough to get possession of the body of George Bough, and, incidentally, of his estate, took rather an uncomfortable turn for her yesterday.

An affidavit was produced before Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, setting forth that she could have no sort of legal standing as the widow of Bough, under an alleged common-law marriage, as she had sworn only last July that she was the wife of another man.

Mrs. Bough began proceedings last Saturday to obtain control of George Bough's body, who had died in Roosevelt Hospital on the preceding Thursday of alcoholism and opium poisoning. Bough's sister obtained his body, and it was taken to her uncle's house. When the alleged widow called there to view it she was turned away, and her alleged relationship to Bough was absolutely denied. Then she got a temporary injunction, restraining the sister from burying the body. This injunction was dissolved yesterday.

B. F. Chadsey, the woman's lawyer, said his client had seen the body in the receiving vault, in Calvary Cemetery, where it had been temporarily placed, and she had no further objections to offer to its burial.

On motion of Maurice Meyer, counsel for the sister, the costs of the action were imposed on Mrs. Bough. Mr. Meyer said the woman has absolutely no right to call herself Mrs. Bough. He said he had ample evidence to prove her a woman of ill repute, and he put in the affidavit of Joseph H. Curry of 331 West Thirty-fifth Street, who swore that he had known the woman as Alice Russell for six years, and that during all that time she lived an immoral life. Curry also deposed that the woman had sworn before Justice Smith, at Far Rockaway, L. I., that she was the wife of a man who had been brought before the Justice on a charge of stealing a pack of cards.

These statements are to be used if the woman presses her action for $10,000 damages against George Bough's sister and the control of the dead man's estate, which is said to be worth about $7,000.

REFEREE LANGBEIN REMOVED.

A Result of Acrimonious Controversy in the Reynolds-Moore Suit.

Ex-Senator Langbein was removed yesterday by Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, as referee in the suit of William J. Reynolds against Joseph Moore. The removal was made on the application of Alexander Thain, counsel for the defendant, Moore, who is a contractor.

Mr. Thain has been trying for several months to secure Mr. Langbein's removal. He filed early in the Summer charges with Chief Justice Daly declaring that Mr. Langbein in his capacity as referee had virtually offered to decide the suit, a mechanics' lien, either way for a consideration.

Justice Daly, after a long hearing, dismissed the charges and refused to remove Mr. Langbein.

Then Mr. Thain began a new proceeding, alleging that the ex-Senator was disqualified from acting as judge between the parties because he was prejudiced against Moore. It is in this action that Judge Pryor orders the ex-Senator's removal, saying:

Intending no reflection on the conduct of the referee in the former action, the propriety of which is not under review, it is my duty, nevertheless, to relieve the parties of this stipulation and to set aside the order of reference.

Under oath the referee characterized defendant and his counsel in these terms: "Moore was trying to do the poor, simple-mannered plaintiff out of the money due him, and expected to succeed with an aggressive, bulldozing counsel like Mr. Thain."

The acrimonious controversy since the consent to refer between the referee and the defendant's counsel, and the ill opinion of the defendant and of his credibility as a witness entertained by the referee makes it improper that he should sit in judgment on the defendant's rights and determine issues dependent upon the defendant's testimony.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Langbein would not let the matter rest with his removal, as he feels very bitter toward Mr. Thain, who has conducted his fight most relentlessly.

NO RELIEF FOR FREDERICK POTHER

He Fails in His Efforts to Secure a Speedy Trial.

Frederick Pother has been in the Tombs since early in August, and, through his counsel, Amos H. Evans, he yesterday asked Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, to help him out, or at least to secure for him a speedy trial. Justice Barrett declined to do either the one or the other, saying he had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Evans had his client produced before Justice Barrett on a writ of habeas corpus. The lawyer said that Pother had been in the Tombs under indictment since early in August, and that his case had been on the calendar eleven times and adjourned. The District Attorney was trying bail cases in General Sessions, declared Mr. Evans. "The complainant in this case," he continued, "is trying to force the payment of a debt by keeping the defendant locked up. My client is sick, and is kept in the Tombs, where there are four men in a cell, and, under the Code, when a prisoner has not been tried in a reasonable time, the Supreme Court can take action, if not in discharging him, at least in ordering that he be tried in a reasonable time."

The Assistant District Attorney pointed out that, under the Code, if a prisoner is not tried in two terms succeeding that in which the indictment is found, he can apply to the court of original jurisdiction.

Justice Barrett agreed with this view, and dismissed the writ.

The charge on which Pother was indicted arose out of his purchase, four years ago, of a pair of diamond earrings for $200, on which he paid $25 down, and was to pay so much a week. He failed to pay the balance, and he was arrested for grand larceny. This charge could not be maintained, and an indictment for misdemeanor in secreting mortgaged property was found against him.

ONLY FOUR JURORS SECURED.

Slow Work in Obtaining Men to Try Schoenholz for Incendiarism.

After a week of constant work, only four jurors had been secured yesterday in the Court of General Sessions for the trial of Morris Schoenholz, the alleged incendiary. The wide publicity given to the doings of organized incendiaries last June had caused most of the talesmen called to form an opinion.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis is prosecuting the action against Schoenholz, and Abraham Levy is acting for the defense. Both sides are most searching in their examination of the talesmen called, and generally manage to have the men called rejected in very short order.

Mr. Davis is determined, if possible, to secure a conviction, as he declares Schoenholz to be one of the most dangerous members of the gang of incendiaries which has operated in this city for several years. The convictions already had, Mr. Davis declares, have brought about a decided improvement, as shown by the fire record. There were 1,738 fires in April, May, June, July, and August, 1894. During the same months this year, when the gang of incendiaries had been broken up, there were only 1,490 fires.

This, Mr. Davis declares, shows clearly that the incendiaries have been frightened out of business.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday released from the lien on it the property of Russell Sage, at Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The lien is held by William R. Laidlaw as a result of the verdict obtained by him in June of $40,000 arising out of damages received at the time Mr. Sage was attacked by Norcross. Mr. Sage says that he wants to sell the property, and, as the lien extends to all of his property, Mr. Laidlaw is amply protected.

—The bail of James Murray of 200 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, who was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree in being responsible for the death of Clara Newman of 1,100 Second Avenue, was raised yesterday from $1,000 to $3,500. Bail was furnished by Charles Grandjean, a stationer, of 200 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

—Mrs. Rose M. Mersereau was granted an absolute divorce yesterday by Judge Dugro, in the Supreme Court, from her husband, Joshua Conover Mersereau, of 209 West Twenty-third Street, and given permission to resume her former name of Mrs. R. M. Hirsch.

—The trial of ex-Alderman Charles Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, for assaulting August J. Glostein, a fellow-saloon keeper, will go down yesterday to next Monday, in the Court of General Sessions. William F. Howe will defend Smith.

—Mrs. Alice Hood Trenholm's examination in supplementary proceedings was concluded yesterday in the City Court. Her husband, William Trenholm, son of the former Comptroller of the Currency, will be examined to-day.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Chambers — Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Brown vs. Foster.

Class II.—2—Carr vs. Carr.

Class IV.—3—Martin vs. Walsh. 4—Kaufman vs. Mondolfo.

Class VI.—5—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Brooke.

Class VII.—6—Goodwin vs. Harris.

Class VIII.—7—Western National Bank vs. Lange. 8—Young Men's Christian Association vs. Delahunty vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. 10—Grosche vs. Atlantic Compo-Board Company. 11—Fitzpatrick vs. Van Horne. 12—Ames vs. Wiedermann. 13—Willman vs. Press Publishing Company. 14—Hatch vs. Seaboard National Bank. 15—Powers vs. Birdsall. 16—Schwerin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 17—Gordon vs. same. 18—Meyer vs. Loxow. 19—Giascoe vs. Glascoe. 20—Levy vs. Levy. 21—Jelinek vs. Jelinek. 22—Dunphy vs. Smith. 23—Ferretti vs. Coogan. 24—Lowe vs. Lowe. 25—Bradley vs. Bradstreet. 26—Dodson vs. Cansell. 27—Murray vs. Brooke. 28—Matter of Ranahan. 29—People, &c., vs. Baker. 30—Carnegie Steel Company vs. James. 31—Barton vs. United States Electric Forging Company. 32—Place vs. Columbia Paper Bag Company. 33—Leonard vs. Eagle. 34—Palumbo vs. Associazione Fraterna Italiana. 35—Matter of Hamilton. 36—Cole vs. American Sulphur Company. 37—Kellner vs. Kellner. 38—People, &c., vs. Garrahan. 39—Buensch vs. Morning Journal Association. 40—Raymond & Comstock Company vs. Heyman. 41—People, &c., vs. O'Neill. 42—People, &c., Kindergan. 43—People, &c., vs. Carroll. 44—Anthony vs. Eastman. 45—Walsh vs. Lowe. 46—Swartz vs. Swartz. 47—Mackie vs. Mackie. 48—People, &c., vs. Reiss. 49—Same vs. Gallagher. 50—Same vs. Tracy. 51—Same vs. Raftery. 52—Same vs. Curran. 53—Reimer vs. Reimer. 54—Robertson vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 55—Menton vs. Menton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

10—O'Grady vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—James Haffey; Wilhelmine D. Schott, Sebastian Lind, John A. Livingston, Estella Green, Miguel Garcia, Mary D. Hoffman, Martin Touhey, Phillipina Samek, Herman Bleyer. At 2 P. M. Bridget Neely, Charles H. Williamson, Lillian Hagan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Circuit Part III. Room. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1060—Contested will of Frank T. Quackenbush.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Morris Schoenholz. Indictment for Arson. Pleadings.—1—John M. Finkelbone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—O'Brien vs. O'Brien, J. O'Kennedy. Hayes vs. Barker (2 cases)—Charles L. Guy. Matter of Sanders—Charles L. Guy.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Felice Tocci vs. Celestino Tarabella—Felici Tocci.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Catharine M. Pape et al. against Malicha McNamara—Ernest Young, Jr.

William Russell's Body Found.

The body of a man about thirty years old was found in the East River yesterday morning opposite Pier 6. A card indicated that he had been in the employ of Stern Brothers, in Twenty-third Street, and it was said there that one of the packers, whose name was William J. Russell, had been missing for some days. Mrs. Douglass, with who the missing man boarded, at Broadway and Bond Street, identified the body as that of Russell.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	6:00	Sun sets	5:38
		Moon rises	5:41

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:45	8:10	1:33	2:00
Governors Island	8:10	8:27	2:07	2:42
Hell Gate	10:03	10:55	3:35	4:10

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Amazonense	Para	Sept. 21
Britannic	Liverpool	Sept. 26
California	Hamburg	Sept. 18
Colorado	Galveston	Sept. 27
El Monte	New-Orleans	Sept. 28
Glendower	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Kansas City	Swansea	Sept. 30
Lucania	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Normannia	Hamburg	Sept. 26
Otranto	Antwerp	Sept. 17
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 28

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

City of Rome	Glasgow	Sept. 26
Hindoo	London	Sept. 21
La Touraine	Havre	Sept. 28
Marsala	Havre	Sept. 21
Micmac	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Niagara	Vasasa Ilu	Oct. 1
Prussia	Hamburg	Sept. 23

SUNDAY, OCT. 6.

Marsala	Gibraltar	Sept. 21
Menantic	Swansea	Sept. 21
Werra	Genoa	Sept. 26

MONDAY, OCT. 7.

Bovic	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Britannia	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Isleworth	Gibraltar	Sept. 22
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Sept. 22
Seneca	Havana	Oct. 3
Veendam	Rotterdam	Sept. 25

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

Ailsa	Kingston	Oct. 3
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 2
Friesland	Antwerp	Sept. 28
Fulda	Bremen	Sept. 24
Manitoba	London	Sept. 26
Portuguese Prince	Gibraltar	Sept. 24
Sallier	Bremen	Sept. 24
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 27
Venezuela	La Guayra	Oct. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Rio Grande	Oct. 4	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
S'th Cambria	Oct. 4	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Algonquin	Oct. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Oct. 4	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Prins Mauritz	Oct. 4	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Galileo	Oct. 5	Hull	21-22 State St
Venetia	Oct. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Caracas	Oct. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerb'ker	Oct. 5	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Trave	Oct. 5	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Osvenum	Oct. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Massachusetts	Oct. 5	Glasgow	5 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 5	London	4 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Oct. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 5	Rotterdam	88 Broadway.
Jersey City	Oct. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	Oct. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Seminole	Oct. 5	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Oct. 5	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Georgio	Oct. 5	Barbados	89 Broadway.
Aurania	Oct. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Segurance	Oct. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Otranto	Oct. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanclaw	Oct. 9	Hull	21-22 State St
Kensington	Oct. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Antilla	Oct. 9	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Iberiaee	Oct. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Europe	Oct. 10	London	25 Whit'al St.
Colombia	Oct. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Normannia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Jersey City	Oct. 10	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Niagara	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
State of Texas	Oct. 11	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Oct. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	Oct. 12	Hull	21-22 State St
Manitoba	Oct. 12	London	4 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Alsa	Oct. 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Veendam	Oct. 12	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Oct. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Oct. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Island	Oct. 12	Christ'nia	28 State St.
Marsala	Oct. 12	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Werra	Oct. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 12	St. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
State of Neb.	Oct. 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Oct. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Delcomyn	Oct. 12	Monte'v'o	90 Wall St.
Wordsworth	Oct. 12	Fern'buco	10 Whit'al St.
Terrier	Oct. 12	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Amazonense	Oct. 13	Para	113 Pearl St.
Bovic	Oct. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Principia	Oct. 13	Leith	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	Oct. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Majestic	Oct. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 13	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Oct. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Rotterdam	Oct. 13	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Oct. 13	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Ardandhu	Oct. 13	Nuevitas	113 Pearl St.
Feliciana	Oct. 13	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Ems	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 13	London	4 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Oct. 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	Oct. 13	Gothenb'g	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 13	Hull	21-22 State St
Cevic	Oct. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rus'n Prince	Oct. 13	Monte'v'o	24 State St.
Newport	Oct. 13	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Exeter City	Oct. 13	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Havel	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Oct. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Oct. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lisbonense	Oct. 13	Para	113 Pearl St.
Santiago	Oct. 13	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Germanic	Oct. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Panama	Oct. 13	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Prins Willem I.	Oct. 13	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Persia	Oct. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Oct. 14	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 14	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Oct. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Maracaibo	Oct. 14	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Leibnitz	Oct. 14	Perna'b'co	29 Whit'al St.
Gulf of Akaba	Oct. 14	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Marshall City	Oct. 14	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Teutonic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Nov. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Nov. 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 3.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto Sept. 14, via Fayal, with mdse and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Jeffery, Newcastle Sept. 11, via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Hoffmann, Vera Cruz Sept. 19, via Havana 29th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Sept. 29, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Swain, Genoa Sept. 2, via Gibraltar 18th, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. 2d.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) Anderson, Santos Sept. 7, via Rio Janeiro 12th, with mdse to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 2d.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Sept. 21, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Claribel, (Br.,) Petit Goave Sept. 13, via Kingston, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol Sept. 18, via Swansea, with mdse and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

SS Eureka, (Br.,) Robinson, London Sept. 20, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5:37 P. M.

Bark Columbia, (Norw.,) Hubert, Bahia 58 ds, with sugar to Smith & Schipper—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Varuna, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Brown, Gonaives 15 ds, with logwood to W. & A. Leaman—vessel to Ebel & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Augusta Victoria, for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; Mozart, for Pernambuco and Santos, via Baltimore; Buffon, for Buenos Ayres and Rosario; Crefeld, for Bremen; El Dorado, for New Orleans; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Newport News and Norfolk; Guyandotte, for West Point; Origen, for Barbados, Para, and Manaos; Viceroy, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Edward O'Brien, (Amer.,) Oliver, from New-York Aug. 18 for San Francisco, was spoken Sept. 11 in lat 10 N, lon 27 W.

Ship St. Paul, (Amer.,) Thomson, from New-York Aug. 17 for Yokohama, was spoken Sept. 22 in lat 9 N, lon 26 W.

Notices to Mariners.

Strait of Juan de Fuca, Neeah Bay Post Light, Washington.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Oct. 31, 1895, a fixed white tubular-lantern light will be established, 16½ feet above mean high water, on a white gallows frame on Baaddah Point, south side of the entrance to Neeah Bay from the eastward. Abandoned lifesaving station, south side of Neeah Bay, S W. ⅛ S; tangent Koitlah Point, W. ⅛ N; right tangent Waaddah Island, N W. ⅛ W. Bearings are magnetic. This change affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1895," Page 22, after No. 989, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1894," Page 53.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelteren, from New-York Sept. 16 for Flushing, for orders, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Ressing, from New-York Sept. 21 for Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Sept. 24 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Port

RACES FOR CLASS A MEN

Good Sport Promised at the Westchester Cycle Races.

MORE THAN 300 ENTRIES RECEIVED

Noted Amateur Riders Will Compete —An Attempt to be Made to Lower the Tandem Record.

Visitors to the Westchester County Fair to-morrow will witness some rattling good cycle races. The third anual meet of the Westchester Cycling League will be held, and a programme of six races has been arranged, and 305 entries have been made for these events. One hundred and twenty-seven riders have made entries, several of them entering for two or more races.

The official handicapper had a hard job to figure out the mark each rider is to start from

The six races have been divided up into twenty-four heats, even the five-mile race, which has received fifty-five entries, having had to be divided into two heats. All the races are for Class A riders, and many of the best known in this vicinity will compete.

In addition to the regular races, C. S. Henshaw and Oscar Hedstrom of the Greenwich Wheelmen will try for a world's record on a tandem. There will also be a race for colored wheelmen for the championship of Westchester County.

The track on the fair grounds is a half-mile one and will be specially prepared for these races. It should be in fine condition for fast time. The first race will be called at 10 o'clock, and the other events will follow in quick succession in order to get through the programme before dark. The fair grounds are at White Plains, and can be reached by trains on the Harlem Railroad from the Grand Central Station.

The list of entries are as follows:

FIVE-MILE HANDICAP.

First Heat.—H. P. Mosher, H. W., Storm King, (scratch;) O. Hedstrom, G. W., Brooklyn, (scratch;) G. B. Smith, L. W., Bellmore, (100 yards;) P. F. Dickey, N. Y. A. C., New-York, (125 yards;) F. D. White, L. W., Lynbrook, (75 yards;) W. A. LaDue, Jr., M. W., Cold Spring, (150 yards;) G. A. Taylor, H. W., Asbury Park, (150 yards;) E. Crawford, R. W., Garrison, (175 yards;) J. W. Conklin, C. C. C., Arlington, (200 yards;) L. G. Hoppe, L. W., Brooklyn, (225 yards;) E. J. Clark, M. W. C., Flushing, (225 yards;) C. S. Staubach, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (250 yards;) T. F. Dunn, Y. B. C., Hastings, (250 yards;) C. Brady, Y. C. W., Peekskill, (275 yards;) G. E. Bekendorf, R. W., New-York, (300 yards;) L. T. Mockridge, New-York, (300 yards;) Thomas P. Kay, M. B. C., New-York, (300 yards;) T. A. Denham, 22d Reg. N. G., New-York, (350 yards;) F. H. J. Paul, New-York, (350 yards;) C. R. Wright, W. W., New-Rochelle, (350 yards;) J. H. Wise, Scarborough, (350 yards;) F. Van Hennik, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (375 yards;) J. A. Dietz, Jr., T. W., New-York, (375 yards;) F. Rettberg, Maspeth, L. I., (400 yards;) Charles S. Burnham, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (400 yards;) T. J. Phelan, S. B. W., Brooklyn, (425 yards;) J. E. Hewses, H. W., New-Rochelle, (425 yards;) E. E. Lord, H. W., Brooklyn, (450 yards.)

Second Heat.—C. M. Ertz, R. W., New-York, (scratch;) A. B. Wise, H. W., Brooklyn, (scratch;) C. Granger, R. W., New-York, (75 yards;) W. C. Roome, N. J. A. C., Jersey City, (100 yards;) John T. Beam, R. W., New-York, (150 yards;) R. A. Miller, N. Y. W., New-York, (175 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, G. W., New-York, (200 yards;) J. H. Clark, H. W., Storm King, (225 yards;) R. L. Wehle, South Norwalk, Conn, (250 yards;) J. H. Lake, H. W., Port Richmond, (250 yards;) M. W. Formey, Brooklyn, (275 yards;) M. R. Brown, E. B. C., Passaic, (275 yards;) J. Van Tassel, R. W., Wood-Ridge, (300 yards;) John Ferguson, M. W., New-York, (300 yards;) J. K. Briggs, Brooklyn, (325 yards;) P. S. Youngs, Brooklyn, (350 yards;) A. G. Reiyea, K. C. W., Brooklyn, (350 yards;) C. H. W., Fredericks, Mount Vernon, C. C., Mount Vernon, (350 yards;) H. Myer, P. A. C., Brooklyn, (360 yards;) W. G. Hopper, New-York, (360 yards;) W. D. John, R. W., New-York, (360 yards;) T. D. Richardson, New-York, (375 yards;) I. T. Scribner, V. C. W., Peekskill, (375 yards;) C. L. Howland, H. W., Mount Vernon, (400 yards;) J. J. Bennett, L. W., Maspeth, (420 yards;) C. B. Lockwood, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (440 yards;) F. E. Hildebrandt, T. W., New-York, (450 yards.)

TWO-MILE HANDICAP.

First Heat.—H. P. Mosher, H. W., Storm King, (scratch;) C. M. Ertz, R. W., New-York, (scratch;) G. B. Smith, L. W., Bellmore, L. I., (50 yards;) W. C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C., Jersey City, (35 yards;) J. T. Beam, R. W., New-York, (60 yards;) W. A. La Due, Jr., M. W., Cold Spring, (70 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, G. W., New-York, (120 yards;) C. H. Clark, H. W., Storm King, (130 yards;) R. L. Wehle, South Norwalk, Conn., (140 yards;) C. S. Straubach, Y. B. C., New-York, (120 yards;) J. M. Perley, H. W., New-Rochelle, (130 yards;) H. M. Stivers, H. W., New-Rochelle, (150 yards;) L. Allcon, Greenwich, Conn., (160 yards;) G. E. Bekendorf, R. W., New-York, (175 yards;) J. Scheicher, A. W., New-York, (190 yards;) J. Miller, Pastime A. C., New-York, (190 yards;) E. T. Fitzpatrick, H. W., Brooklyn, (190 yards;) James Morrison, C. C. C., Brooklyn, (210 yards;) W. Frissell, N. Y. W., New-York, (220 yards;) I. T. Scribner, V. C. W., Peekskill, (220 yards;) C. H. Clarkson, N. Y. W., New-York, (240 yards;) G. F. Griffiths, H. W., Hackensack, (250 yards.)

Second Heat—O. Hedstrom, G. W., Brooklyn, (scratch;) A. H. W. Wise, H. W., New-York, (scratch;) Charles Granger, R. W., New-York, (30 yards;) F. D. White, L. W., Lynbrook, (45 yards;) P. A. Raymond, T. C., Greenwich, (60 yards;) G. A. Taylor, H. W., Asbury Park, (90 yards;) E. Crawford, R. W., Garrison, (90 yards;) J. W. Conklin, C. C. C., Arlington, (100 yards;) L. J. Hoppe, L. W., Brooklyn, (115 yards;) M. R. Brown, E. B. C., Passaic, (130 yards;) T. F. Dunn, Y. B. C., Hastings, (150 yards;) Charles Brady, Y. C. W., Peekskill, (150 yards;) F. W. Warner, Brooklyn, (160 yards;) P. S. Youngs, Brooklyn, (175 yards;) D. F. McCoy, R. W., New-York, (175 yards;) W. G. Hopper, Morrisania, (180 yards;) J. H. Wise, Scarboro, (180 yards;) V. D. John, R. W., New-York, (190 yards;) J. A. Dietz, Jr., T. W., New-York, (200 yards;) Charles S. Burnham, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (210 yards;) C. B. Lockwood, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (220 yards;) F. E. Hildebrandt, T. W., New-York, (240 yards.)

ONE-MILE HANDICAP.

First Heat.—H. P. Mosher, H. W., Storm King, (scratch;) G. B. Smith, L. W., Bellmore, L. I., (25 yards;) J. T. Beam, R. W., New-York, (40 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, G. W., New-York, (60 yards;) R. L. Wehle, South Norwalk, Conn., (70 yards;) J. H. Lake, H. W., Port Richmond, (85 yards;) C. H. Clark, H. W., Storm King, (100 yards;) O. Hedstrom, G. W., New-York, (85 yards;) G. E. Bekendorf, R. W., New-York, (90 yards;) E. B. Tyrrel, P. W., Brooklyn, (95 yards;) A. G. Reiyea, K. C. W., Brooklyn, (100 yards;) W. G. Hopper, Morrisania, N. Y., (100 yards;) R. S. Pruyn, Yonkers, (105 yards;) J. H. Wise, Scarboro, (105 yards;) W. Reynolds, St. John, R. W., New-York, (110 yards;) I. T. Scribner, V. C. W., Peekskill, (115 yards;) C. H. Clarkson, N. Y. W., New-York, (120 yards;) J. C. Beaman, L. W., Maspeth, (130 yards;) G. F. Griffiths, H. W., Hackensack, (140 yards.)

Second Heat.—O. Hedstrom, G. W., Brooklyn, (scratch;) C. Granger, R. W., New-York, (15 yards;) P. A. Raymond, T. C., Greenwich, (30 yards;) R. A. Miller, N. Y. W., New-York, (40 yards;) L. G. Hoppe, L. W., Brooklyn, (50 yards;) T. F. Dunn, Y. B. C., Hastings, (60 yards;) F. W. Warner, H. W., Brooklyn, (70 yards;) E. J. Clark, M. W. C., Flushing, L. I., (80 yards;) J. Ferguson, M. W., New-York, (85 yards;) T. A. Denham, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., New-York, (90 yards;) Charles O'Hanlon, K. C. W., Brooklyn, (95 yards;) C. S. Staubach, S. C., New-York, (95 yards;) A. C. Griffiths, Tarrytown, (95 yards;) W. Frissell, N. Y. W., New-York, (110 yards;) F. Rettberg, Maspeth, (115 yards;) William Nixon, S. B. W., Brooklyn, (120 yards;) J. W. Wood, K. C. W., Brooklyn, (130 yards;) E. E. Lord, H. W., Brooklyn, (140 yards.)

Third Heat.—C. M. Ertz, R. W., New-York, (scratch;) W. C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C., Jersey City, (15 yards;) W. A. La Due, Jr., M. W., Cold Spring, (30 yards;) E. Crawford, R. W., Garrison, (45 yards;) C. S. Staubach, Y. B. C., New-York, (60 yards;) Charles Brady, Y. C. W., Peekskill, (70 yards;) R. Clark, H. W., Storm King, (80 yards;) George Whitten, New City, (85 yards;) J. K. Briggs, Brooklyn, (90 yards;) A. Teipien, C. A. C., New-York, (90 yards;) E. T. Fitzpatrick, H. W., Brooklyn, (95 yards;) J. M. Milspaugh, F. C., Fordham, (95 yards;) J. R. Baynes, Y. M. C. A., Stamford, (100 yards;) J. A. Dietz, Jr., T. W., New-York, (110 yards;) C. H. Tomlinson, St. M. M. C., New-York, (120 yards;) F. M. Holahan, R. W., New-York, (120 yards;) F. W. Lord, H. W., Brooklyn, (130 yards;) H. F. Bowsky, G. W., New-York, (140 yards.)

Fourth Heat.—A. B. Wise, H. W., New-York, (scratch;) F. D. White, L. W., Lynbrook, (20 yards;) G. A. Taylor, H. W., Asbury Park, (35 yards;) J. W. Conklin, C. C. C., Arlington, (45 yards;) M. R. Brown, E. B. C., Passaic, (60 yards;) L. Allcon, Greenwich, Conn., (70 yards;) H. F. H. Dressel, Brooklyn, (80 yards;) B. Brunner, P. W., New-York, (85 yards;) L. S. Mockbridge, New-York, (85 yards;) G. S. Rosenberg, Tremont, (90 yards;) T. J. Kelly, M. B. C., New-York, (95 yards;) C. J. Warmuth, A. C. C., New-York, (100 yards;) J. Morrison, C. C. C., Brooklyn, (110 yards;) W. E. Mosher, Y. W., New-York, (115 yards;) C. H. Bunn, S. C., Yonkers, (120 yards;) C. B. Lockwood, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (130 yards;) A. E. Taylor, R. W., New-York, (140 yards.)

Invitation Race.—Open to Colored Men Only—One mile. (scratch.) Arthur H. Brown, city; David Simmons, Brooklyn, Pastime A. C.; Harry Myers, Brooklyn, Pastime A. C.; James Miller, Brooklyn, Pastime A. C.; Thomas P. Brown, New-Rochelle, Wilmington W. Wesley Home, New-York, Calumet C.; J. H. Spencer, New-York, Calumet C.; Lincoln Clark, New-York.

Westchester Cycling League.—G. C. Wheeler, Y. B. C., (scratch;) Dr. S. Staubach, Y. B. C., Pocantico Hills, (scratch;) J. M. Perley, H. W., New-Rochelle, (15 yards;) J. D. Van Tassel, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (30 yards;) T. F. Dunn, Y. B. C., Hastings, (30 yards;) H. M. Stivers, H. W., New-Rochelle, (40 yards;) C. L. Howland, H. W., Mount Vernon, (45 yards;) C. Stephens, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (50 yards;) C. S. Burnham, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (55 yards;) C. B. Lockwood, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (60 yards;) F. V. Hemple, Y. B. C., Yonkers, (65 yards;) Harry Bedford, H. W., New-Rochelle, (70 yards;) F. M. Carpenter, H. W., New-Rochelle, (80 yards;) F. Clarke, H. W., New-Rochelle, (90 yards;) R. Fries, H. W., New-Rochelle, (80 yards;) J. E. Hewes, H. W., New-Rochelle, (100 yards.)

HALF-MILE HANDICAP.

First Heat.—H. P. Mosher, H. W., New-York, (scratch;) P. F. Dickey, N. Y. A. C., New-York, (10 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, G. W., New-York, (20 yards;) Charles P. Stoubach, Y. B. C., New-York, (30 yards;) T. F. Dunn, Y. B. C., Hastings, N. Y., (35 yards;) G. A. Robertson, Y. W., New-York, (40 yards;) M. W. Forney, Brooklyn, (45 yards;) B. Brunner, P. W., New-York, (50 yards;) A. G. Relyea, K. C. W., Brooklyn, (50 yards;) O. S. Rosenberg, Tremont, (55 yards;) E. T. Broderick, S. B. W., Brooklyn, (55 yards;) J. R. Baynes, Y. M. C. A., Stamford, (60 yards;) J. A. Dietz, Jr., T. W., New-York, (60 yards;) J. M. Milspaugh, Fordham City, Fordham C.; C. A. Standfast, Fordham City, Sherwood C.; Henry Rotheln, New-York; Albert Eberling, New-York; P. D. Richardson, New-York; Harry Lawson, New-York, Greenwich W.; Eugene Schubert, Greenwich, Conn.; Daniel F. McCoy, New-York, Riverside W.; Alfred Kelpien, New-York, Clipper A. C.; Charles A. Oldenstadt, New-York, Greenwich W.; Robert Nelson Heath, Hackensack, N. J., Hackensack W.

Third Heat—G. G. Winship, Mount Vernon, N. Y., J. E. Hewes, New-Rochelle, Huguenot W.; Frank M. Carpenter, New-Rochelle, Huguenot W.; Raymond Fries, New-Rochelle, Huguenot W.; Frank Clark, New-Rochelle, Huguenot W.; A. Van Sestendael, Yonkers; Robert S. Pruyn, Yonkers, N. Y., Yonkers B. C.; John Hilton Land, Yonkers, N. Y., Yonkers B. C.; Fred Aldridge, Jr., Brooklyn; Edward Castano, New-York; James Morrison, Brooklyn, Cyclone C. C.; O. S. Rosenberg, New-York.

Fourth Heat—Harry Meyer, Brooklyn, Pastime A. C.; Edwin T. Christmas, Mount Vernon, Mount Vernon C. C.; Clarence L. Howland, Mount Vernon, Huguenot W.; James Miller, Brooklyn, Pastime A. C.; Francis H. J. Paul, New-York; Luke Cassidy, New-York; Amier A. C.; Timothy J. Phelan, Brooklyn, South Brooklyn W.; C. H. Clarkson, New-York, New-York W.; W. J. Boneer, Jr., New-York, New-York W.; E. T. Fitzpatrick, Brooklyn, Lafayette W.; J. W. Wood, Brooklyn, Lafayette W.; D. Knox, Fordham.

RACING BOARD NEWS.

Suspensions, Transfers, and Sanctions for the League Wheelmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen's Racing Board:

SANCTIONS.

Oct. 5—Warwick Cycle Club, Wilmington, Del.

Oct. 5—Rose of N. E. Wheel Club, Norwich, Conn.

Oct. 12—Young Men's Christian Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

Oct. 19—Samuel White, Tioga, Philadelphia.

Oct. 26—S. S. Swartwout, Newton, N. J.

Nov. 28—Roy Spore, Houston, Texas.

SUSPENSIONS.

For competing in races while under suspension for two years—Harry Alexander, Carthage, Mo., has been placed upon the list of permanent suspensions.

For competing in unsanctioned races on Sunday, and for ungentlemanly conduct on the track—F. M. Smith, A. A. Packer, C. O. Thomas, D. B. Scott, and G. N. Spenser, all of Denver, Col., have been suspended until Jan. 1, 1896.

For competing in unsanctioned races—George Halliday, John Gaines, Prof. Elchelberger, Frederick Meyers, and Harry Warrington, Bloomfield, Iowa, for thirty days from Sept. 25.

For competing in unsanctioned races and pacing a female rider—W. Jamison and Joseph Macabee, San José, Cal., for an indefinite period.

For ungentlemanly conduct on the track—E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio, and W. F. Sims, Washington, D. C., for thirty days from Sept. 27.

For false entry—Harry Connelly, Rochester, N. Y.; George H. Rockwell, Weedsport, N. Y.; Charles C. Seville, Syracuse, N. Y.; William J. McGraw, Seneca Falls, N. Y., for thirty days from Sept. 20.

Under Rule 35—F. H. Tallam, trainer, is suspended from all track privileges for one year from Sept. 20, 1895.

For competing in races not classified by Official Handicapper—Louis Maul, Ben Peak, Frank Pike, and Tommy Byrnes, Cortland, N. Y., for thirty days from Sept. 22.

Suspended pending investigation—James McLaurin, Adams, N. Y.; C. B. Jack, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Douglass, Philadelphia; and Weise Hampsmer, Philadelphia.

Declared Professionals—R. W. French, Little Rock, Ark., under Clause A; Charles Kindevatter, St. Joseph, Mo., under Clause B; George Halliday, Bloomfield, Iowa, under Clause A; John Gaines, Bloomfield, Iowa, under Clause A; Prof. Elchelberger, Bloomfield, Iowa, under Clause A; Fred Meyers, Bloomfield, Iowa, under Clause A; Harry Warrington, Bloomfield, Iowa, under Clause A; John H. Hayhall, Hot Springs, Ark., under Clause C and Joseph Labadie, Jr., Galveston, Texas, own request.

The suspension placed upon Eugene Clifford, St. Louis, Mo., has been removed; also upon George P. Kuhlke; Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.; Dr. F. W. Holmes and F. Fletter of Kalamazoo, Mich.; John S. Grauch, Walter U. Cassel, Craig G. Stewart, Edward Walter, Jr., Walter M. Trott, Charles J. Baker, Philip S. Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., and Percy Dickey, New-York.

TRANSFERS TO CLASS B.

Charles Scheidemantel, Jr., San Antonio, Texas, under Clause B.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Trimble Wheelmen will hold a run to Suffern, N. Y., on Sunday. It will be divided into slow and fast divisions. Edward M. Henry will pace the fast riders and W. S. Reynolds the slow ones. The members of the club are piling up some good mileage scores, as the following will show: Capt. Edward M. Henry, 3,125 miles; Henry Olt, 3,015 miles; Herman Kroeger, 2,690 miles; James Underwood, 3,565 miles; W. F. Johns, 1,426 miles; W. Gormly, 1,516 miles; August Anderson, 2,320 miles; John Greer, 2,325 miles; Peter J. Willing, 220 miles; David Manser, 203 miles; J. McIlveen, 185 miles, and William S. Reynolds, 180 miles.

—The Nominating Committee of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, has named the following full list of officers: Chief Consul—Robert Gentle, Elizabeth; Vice Consul—C. Frank Schreker, Paterson; Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Tattersall, Trenton; Representatives—J. Barber, Englewood; Dr. A. J. Wright, Montclair; E. H. Smith, Jersey City; W. S. Righter, Newark; W. I. Brown, Madison; L. G. Salmon, Belvidere; Brown, P. B. Lovell, Morristown; J. G. Lee, Trenton; Dr. H. Iredell, New-Brunswick; C. E. Teel, Plainfield, and Dr. H. Jackson, Salem.

—The road races of the White Star Athletic Club Wheelmen of Newark will be held on Saturday, Oct. 12, over the Irvington-Millburn course. Six events are on the programme. They are one mile novice; one-half, one, five, and ten mile handicaps, and one-half mile ladies' race. Entries should be sent to Arthur M. Rose, 90 Market Street, Newark.

—The Essex County Wheelmen will start at 8 A. M. from Military Park, Newark, on Sunday, Oct. 13, on their club run to Tottenville, S. I. All clubs and unattached riders are invited to participate, and a special invitation is extended to women. The wheelmen expect this to be one of the biggest club runs of the season.

—Linford Lefferson of the Harlem Wheelmen scored a decisive victory over "Charlie" Ertz of the Riverside Wheelmen at Millville, N. J., on Saturday, they met in the mile open, finishing first and second.

—The Colonial Wheelmen have announced the following road runs: Oct. 6, to Yonkers; Oct. 13, to Coney Island; Oct. 20, to City Island; Oct. 27, to Paterson.

—The annual club run of the Long Island Wheelmen from Newburg to New-York will take place next Sunday. Frank P. Share will be in charge.

—A meeting of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will be held at the clubhouse, 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, to-night at 8 o'clock.

—A lantern parade will be held in Rahway, N. J., on Oct. 14, under the auspices of the Union County Roadsters.

—A 100-mile run has been arranged by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen to Patchogue and return for next Sunday.

—The 100-mile run of the Select Few Wheelmen of Newark will take place on Sunday.

—The Lexington Wheelmen will ride to New-Brunswick, N. J., and back on Sunday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Some of the Transactions Reported by the Brokers—Sale of a Small Plot at West Farms.

Mrs. John T. Farish has sold to Dr. John C. Barrow, at $70,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 70 Park Avenue, 24.6 by 65 by 80.

Messrs. Nicholson & Co. have leased 7 to 11 Marion Street to the Greek-American Confectionery Company at a gross rent of $115,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold in partition, at $1,700, to H. Loewenthal, the plot, 50 by 60, on the east side of Oostdorp Avenue, between Boston and Tremont Avenues, with three frame dwellings.

The receiver's sale of the property and franchises of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company was yesterday adjourned by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan until Oct. 17.

No sales at auction are set down for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for a three and a half story brick dwelling, by Charles A. Rich of 265 Broadway; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by James B. Brown of 124 West Ninetieth Street; cost, $50,000.

Palisade Avenue, near Van Courtlandt Avenue—Hudson Park, Riverdale—for a one-story and attic frame dwelling, by Naomi Douglass of Hudson Park; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 420 to 424 East Seventy-first Street, for a four-story brick clubhouse, by the Bohemian Gymnastic Association "Sokol," of 533 East Fifth Street; cost, $55,000.

No. 266 Second Street, by Louis Saloman, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Leonard Moody has sold, for Mrs. C. Farrell, to W. Dewsnap, at $8,000, the three-story brick dwelling 320 Bond Street, Brooklyn, 24 by 100, and for Mrs. R. Lee, to Jeremiah Gilligan, at $7,000, a plot 43 by 100 on the south side of Park Place, between Carlton and Vanderbilt Avenues.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Sixth Street, north side, 267.10½ feet west of Ninth Avenue, four three-story brick flats, 20 by 45, $32,000; A. Hind, owner.

Sutton Street, east side, 253.9 feet north of Driggs Avenue, two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 25 by 60, $9,600; O. W. Humphrey, owner.

Himrod Street, south side, 190 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, a three-story frame flat, 25 by 52, $2,500; D. Fink, owner.

East Thirty-second Street, east side, 180 feet north of Newkirk Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 52, $2,780; A. Menke, owner.

East Thirty-seventh Street, west side, 470 feet north of Avenue D, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 23 by 58, $2,800; A. Schmelz, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

GREENE ST, 175 and 177; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Isaac A. Hopper $1

CHARLTON ST, s s, 226.6 ft e of Varick St, 23x100; Susan Avery to Ledyard Avery, ½ part 1

SAME property; George L. Avery and wife to same, 1-3 part 1

SAME property; Henrietta A. Ingersoll to same, 1-3 part 1

EAST BROADWAY, s s, Lot 97, map of Hendrick Rutgers estate, 7th Ward; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Harris Cohen 14,450

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, Lot 42, map of upland and meadows by Street Banker, 35.2 ft n of Madison St; James Hennessy and wife to Martin T. Garvey 23,000

23D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 22x112.6; William H. White and wife to Samuel Louis 55,000

36TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Louis Van Giliuwe, executor of Charles Becker; Catherine M. Strobecker 22,250

21ST ST, s s, 90 ft e of 2d Av, 20x92; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Bridget Corcoran 11,400

20TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Francis Elfe and wife to Andrew Pfeiffer, ex prop 1

45TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Helena Westheimer to Julie Chapuis 39,650

66TH ST, 59 East; Theodore R. Hoyt and others to C. Ida Hoyt 10

75TH ST, 321 East; Josie S. Donnelly to Henry H. Jackson 5,200

79TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; August Jacob and wife to John Riexinger and wife 21,000

59TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; John G. Morris and wife to Peter G. Kemp, et al 1

66TH ST, 161 West; J. Edgar Leayeraft and wife to Henry M. Wheeler 2

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 84th St, 101.8x38.6; Thomas L. Williams and wife to Alexander Walker and another 100

BOULEVARD, e s, 25.8 ft s of 84th St, 51x13.2x51x12.8; Caroline Neustadter and Augusta Greenebaum, heirs of Israel D. Walton, to James Hagan, 2 parts 1

WEST END AV, e s, 81.2 ft s of 77th St, 21x100.6; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Gertrude E. Hogan 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 25.8 fe s of 84th St, 51x13.2x51x12.8; Amelia Weill, heir of Israel D. Walter, to James Hagan, 1-9 part 1

59TH ST, s s, 158.8 ft e of 11th Av, 15x112.5x18x102.5; Henry Kropf, referee, to Horace Porter and others 10,000

91ST ST, s s, 262.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100.8x100.8½; Frederick W. Sauer to Conrad R. Gross and another, 1-3 part 1

114TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Andrew Pfeiffer and wife to Francis Elfe 53,500

109TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer and wives to Elize Lotze 1

120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 37x100.11; John H. Fuchsius to Abraham Krone 50,000

PARK AV, 1,505; Noah Schwab and wife to Adolph Wallach 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 122d St, 20.11x100; Isabella Hannam to George W. Godward 1

127TH ST, 27 East; also 71 East 125th St; Clarence Belden to Helena Belden, 1-3 part 1

132D ST, 122 West; Hannah Ackerman to William McReynolds 10

143D ST AND AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner, 100x100; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman and wives to Jeremiah C. Lyons 6,001

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 125x72x124.6; Catharine F. Wetmore, executrix of Richard C. Combes, to Henry M. Wheeler 36,000

SAME PROPERTY; Henry M. Wheeler and wife to John B. Cole 2

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 185th St, 170x100x172x100.1; Alexander Johnston to Jacob Weaver 45,500

SAME PROPERTY; William C. Baker to Alexander Johnston 35,000

149TH ST, s s, 150.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100.6; Eleanor L. Lynch to James Lynch 1

SAME PROPERTY; Ann Lynch to Eleanor L. Lynch 1

133D ST, or Southern Boulevard, s w corner of Willis Av, 74x27.3; John Donohue to Elizabeth Donohue 1

145TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Harry Overington and wife to Anton Rageth 3,250

WATERLOO PLACE, w s, (proposed,) 245 ft s of Woodruff Av or 176th St, 25x70; John Armstrong and wife to Giles N. Cree and wife 3,200

LOTS 396 and 397, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John R. Day 900

LOTS 331 to 356, 410 to 450, and 468 to 473, map of Haight estate; same to Edward Bauer 1

CLASSON'S POINT, adjoining lands of A. B. Howe and W. Beach, one-half acre; Wooster Beach and wife to Nellie L. Sherman 1

LOT 271, map of McGraw estate; Edward O'Neill to Patrick Carbally 500

1ST AV, n w corner of 4th St, 263.5x228.6, and other property; Herbert S. Ogden, referee, to William Moores 10,150

4TH AV, s e corner of Arthur St, 27.2x144.5x25x101.5; Levi H. Muce and another to Mary J. Graham 2,500

AVENUE B, n w corner of 6th St, 108x205; Morris H. Powers and Barbara Senk to Henry Helmke 3,200

MILTON OR 188TH ST, n e s, 100 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; John H. Doe and wife to Zoe P. Barrett 10,000

HOE ST, n e s, 140 ft s e of 167th St, 25x100; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to Hettie Hoxie 100

175TH ST, n s, 47.6 ft e of Washington Av, 87.6x108; Samuel A. Thompson to William Seitz 1

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Kruger to same 1

LOTS 117 and 178, map of Section A, Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John M. Benner. 2,260

Recorded Leases.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAILORS' Snug Harbor of the City of New-York to Harriet D. Green; s w corner of Mercer St and Clinton Place, 21 years ... $1,500

DREYER, Henry L., to Ernest Kaelble and another; 45 West 125th St, 10 7-12 years $2,500, 2,650

WOOLSEY, Theodore B., to Eddie Horstman; store &c, 107 Broad St, 5 years. 1,000

HOLL, George, and another to Alfred Freund; store &c, 204 1st Av, 5 years $455, 1,020

EXECUTORS OF ESTATE OF JEREmiah Towle, deceased, to William Wells; 259 9th Av, 4 8-12 years 700

RIEF, P., to Edward Wachenheimer; store, &c, 77 Grand St, 5½ years 600

KRUG, Emma, to Mary Newmann; 1,680 Park Av, n w corner of 118th St, 5 1-3 years $900, 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AVERY, Ledyard, to Susan Avery; s s of Charlton St, 226.6 ft e of Varick St, 5 years $8,000

BEAVER, John, to Alexander Johnston; w s of Amsterdam Av, 40.4 ft n of 185th St, 3 years 25,000

BENNER, John M., to Bena Radel; Lots 177 and 178, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 3 years 1,000

BENNETT, John, and wife to Joseph Heidelburger; e s of Hudson St, 60.11 ft s of Christopher St, 3 years 3,000

BAER, Edward, to E. B. Levy; Lot 331 to 351, 353 to 355, &c., map of Haight estate, (two mortgages,) 3 years 6,000

CAMERON, Alexander, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 435 West 102d St, 5 years 8,000

CROSSMAN, William H., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 270 West 89th St, 2 years 7,000

CALLAN, James E., to H. F. Taylor; n e s of Waverly Place, part of Lot 110, map of Fairmount, 1 year 700

CREE, Giles N., and another to Jane Cree; w s of Waterloo Place, 245 ft s of 176th St, 3 years 1,000

CORCORAN, Bridget, to M. S. Ulmann and others, executors; s s of 21st St, 90 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 8,500

CHAPUIS, Julie, to Helena Westheimer; s s of 45th St, 180 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 27,000

COHEN, Harris, and another to Hudson River Bank; n s of East Broadway, Lot 97, map of estate of Hendrick Hudson, 1 year 11,000

DAY, John R., to E. B. Levy; Lots 396 and 397, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 600

FEUST, Sigmund, and wife to Albert Sichel; n e corner of Morris Av and 155th St, 1 year 5,000

FANNING, Thomas M., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 19th St, Lot 92, map of Samuel Boyd, 1 year 1,500

FRIEDHEIM, Mathilde, and another to Jacob Ruppert; n s of 116th St, 78 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 5,000

FOOT, Lawrence, and wife to Charles W. Truslow, as trustee; w s of Beekman St and 89 Ann St, 1 year 1,000

FOOT, Katharine, to same; 59 Beekman St and 89 Ann St, 1 year 1,000

GREEN, Harriet D., to Thomas J. Falls; s w corner of Mercer St and Clinton Place, 6 years 18,000

GRANDJEAN, Charles, and wife to Caroline F. Harrison; n w corner of Park Av and 107th St, 3 years 8,000

GOETZ, Peter, and wife to Johannes Bagger; s s of 134th St, 318.9 ft e of Trinity Av, and property adjoining, (two mortgages,) 5 years 8,000

GARVEY, Martin T., to James Hennessey; e s of Second St, 55.2 ft n of New Bowery, 1 year 4,000

HOWARD, Hughina, to Ellen A. Herbert; 103 West 78th St, demand 2,000

HERZOG, William, and wife to John A. Straley and another; n s of 121st St, 20 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 1,500

HELMKE, Henry, to M. H. Powers; n w corner of Avenue B and 6th St, 24th Ward, 1 year 1,000

JACOB, August, and wife to Conrad Stein; n s of 90th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, (four mortgages,) 5 years 54,500

JOHNSTON, Annie E., to Fannie Levy; w s of Prospect Place, 150.5 ft n of 42d St, 1 year 1,000

LOCKWOOD, Harriet E., to F. W. Hard; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 150 ft n of Talmadge St, (three mortgages,) 3 years. 9,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Simon Adler and another; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 143d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 70,000

MORRISON, James, and wife to James J. Corsa; centre line of Loring Av, 205 ft n of 206th St, 2 years 3,000

MALONEY, Julia, to Rachel A. Winters and another; s s of 117th St, 223 ft e of Avenue A, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years 5,000

MULDOON, John, and wife to Eliza Muldoon; s s of 51st St, 202.6 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 6,000

MAYER, Frances L., to E. V. Burton and another; Lots 110, 111, 138, 139, and 172, map of Arden property, (two mortgages,) 3 years 7,150

NELSON, Charles E., and wife to Edward H. Landon; n s of 35th St, 142.6

MILLER'S BOOM IS BURIED

A Platt Man Nominated for Senator at Richfield Springs.

THE HERKIMER DELEGATES SURRENDER

Democrats Think They Have a Fair Fighting Chance—Points on the Ballot Law—Appointments by the Governor.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Oct. 3.—The obsequies over the late, if not lamented, Senatorial boom of Warner Miller were concluded this morning with appropriate exercises; and an undertaker brought across the country by the Otsego delegation was in attendance on the Republican Convention to properly inter the overweaning ambitions of the man from outside the breastworks.

As was said in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this this morning, the Herkimer delegates had no alternative to consider. Brown had to be nominated, and the sooner it was done the better T. C. Platt would like it. The law prohibiting the securing of political office by promising anything prevented a dicker in Warner Miller's interests, so Walter L. Brown was nominated this morning for Senator from the Thirty-third District.

The County of Otsego has always been for Platt first and last, and the methods employed to force a Platt man upon the ticket are in line with the past conduct of controlling the local conventions in the county.

This was forcibly demonstrated at the convention which named the Brown delegates. A. L. Kellogg, a member of the last Constitutional Convention, went into the County Convention with a strong following from all the towns in the county. He was a popular young Republican, and it was the desire of a large number of the voters that he should be the choice of Otsego at this convention. But the Platt machine bowled along, mercilessly crushing out all opposition to the plans set on foot by the Wilburs, Judge Mattice, Brown & Co. Wilburs, Judge Mattice, Brown and company.

Everybody knew this morning, before the Republican Convention reassembled, that the deadlock was to be broken. After a few more compliments to Mr. Prescott the Herkimer delegates in a body voted for Walter L. Brown on the one hundred and eighty-eighth ballot.

Mr. Brown's nomination had no sooner been made than the Herkimer men moved for a committee to arrange for future conventions. The committee recommended the appointment of a permanent committee, which was agreed to, and A. M. Mills and H. G. Munger of Herkimer and De Forest Wilbur and Andrew Davidson of Otsego were named. Resolutions were adopted that hereafter there shall be an equal number of delegates from the counties at the District Conventions, and that after Mr. Brown's three years are over Herkimer shall have the privilege of naming a man to serve for two terms of two years each. Then Otsego County can speak again, providing the Democrats and all others do not interfere.

The farewells were spoken at 10 o'clock this morning, and the delegates departed for their homes. The district is strongly Republican, and there is little hope of its redemption in the interests of the people and good government.

Still the adjourned convention of the Democrats assembled to-day in this village, and there was a general expression on the part of the delegates that by naming a strong candidate there would be an excellent fighting chance. The district usually gives about 2,000 Republican majority. Ex-Congressman Van Horne, in attendance at the Democratic Convention, said that Kellogg has many warm friends who will vote against Brown, and for Col. William C. Thayer of Cooperstown, who to-day was named by the Democrats. Dr. Thayer is a retired physician, who has attained some prominence in county affairs.

CONVENTION DAY AT CORNING.

Democrats Nominate, but Republicans Are Dead-locked on Senator.

CORNING, Oct. 3.—Corning has been given over to politics and politicians to-day. The Democrats held four conventions, and the Republicans continued their dead-locked Senatorial Convention, which certainly is the most remarkable convention ever held in this part of the State.

It looked last night as if to-day would bring forth a nomination, and it was generally expected that the delegates from the First Steuben District would vote for John B. Sheppard of Penn Yan, thus nominating him. If they intended to do this something occurred to change their minds, for all day long they cast their six votes for William H. Nichols of Bath.

More bad feeling manifested itself to-day than at any previous time, and the delegates are not in a good-natured frame of mind. With the exception of two days they have been in session since Tuesday of last week. Many of them have important business interests at home, and their enforced stay in this city is most distasteful. It was openly asserted to-day that if Sheppard withdraws from the race he cannot control his delegation for Nichols, who is his personal choice, but that Sherwood secured their support some weeks ago by contributing money to the Yates County fight, and that, as a consequence, four out of the six delegates stand ready to back their votes. This has had the effect of making Sheppard and Nichols and the latter's delegates exceedingly wrathy, and they will unquestionably prevent Sherwood's nomination if possible.

John F. Parkhurst, Platt's Steuben County boss, has seen the beginning of his downfall. He lives in the same village as does Nichols, where the latter is greatly admired and respected, and has claimed to be for his townsman if he were not could now nominate him. But there is no doubt that he is endeavoring to force Sherwood's nomination. Representative men from all over this district, many of them strong organization men, swear vengeance on Parkhurst, and it is believed that he will be unable to carry his Assembly district from now on.

The convention took 271 ballots to-night, which resulted in six votes each for Nichols, Sherwood, and Sheppard, and adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Democratic County Convention met at the Court House this afternoon. John L. Stocum of Bath was nominated for County Clerk, Frank J. Nelson of Hornellsville for District Attorney, and Jacob Lockwood of Bradford for Superintendent of the Poor. There was a lively fight between ex-Controller Frank Campbell and Thomas Hassett, formerly Assembly stenographer, over the organization of a County Committee. A new Democratic machine in this county is not an impossibility in the near future. The District Convention named Charles O. Shockey, a merchant of Addison, for the Assembly. The district is largely Republican, and Shockey declines to run. Another nomination will be made.

The School Commissioners' Convention named Charles C. Annabel of Cameron.

The Senatorial Convention reconvened in this city to-day, having adjourned from Bath Tuesday. Thomas Hassett of Bath was nominated. If Sherwood is successful in the Republican convention, Judge George B. Bradley of Corning will be asked to become a candidate against him, and Hassett will withdraw.

The nominee is thirty-one years old, and has lived in Bath all his life. He is an expert stenographer, and served as stenographer to the Surrogate and to the Assembly in 1891, 1892, and 1893. He has long been prominent in the party in this part of the State, and is a pronounced Hill man. He is a man of much popularity, and will be a strong candidate. He is a brother of Edward Hassett of New-York.

POINTS ON THE BALLOT LAW.

The Ballot Clerk Should Fold Tickets —Filing City Certificates.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Attorney General Hancock has written the following opinion, in response to a communication from Clerk K. P. Shedd of Rochester, regarding the folding of official ballots:

Replying to your letter asking for my opinion as to "who should fold the ballots at the coming election," I beg leave to refer you to Section 108 of the election law, as amended by Chapter 810, Laws of 1895. I quote: " * * * One of the ballot clerks shall then deliver to the voter one official ballot or a set of official ballots folded in the proper manner for voting, which is * * *"

Although the election law, as I read it, does not designate the person who shall fold the ballot before it reaches the elector, I think that the duty of folding it, by inference, from the language quoted and its context, devolves upon the ballot clerk only. The manner of folding it is pointed out plainly in the words following those above quoted—that is, the ballot shall be folded "first crosswise by bringing the bottom of each ballot up to the perforated line, and then folding both sides to the centre or toward the centre, in such manner that when folded the face of each ballot shall be concealed, and the printed number on the stub and the indorsement on the back of the ballot shall be visible, so the stub can be removed without removing any other part of the ballot, and without exposing any part of the face of the ballot below the stub, and so that when folded the ballot shall not be more than four inches wide."

There is no doubt that the law, in thus minutely describing the operation, intends uniformity of style in folding all ballots, and it seems to me that such intent can best be carried out by the ballot clerk.

The ballot, upon being folded by the ballot clerk, is delivered by him to the elector, who, (as directed by Section 104 of the election law,) "shall forthwith retire alone to one of the voting booths and without undue delay, unfold and mark his ballot as hereafter described."

Having prepared his ballot, as directed in the section just mentioned, the elector "shall leave the voting booth with his ballot folded so as to conceal the face of the ballot, but show the indorsement and fac-simile of the signature of the official on the back thereof, and keeping the same so folded, shall proceed at once to the Inspector in charge of the ballot box, and shall offer the same to such Inspector." (Section 108.)

The law does not indicate to the elector how he shall fold his ballot after marking and preparatory to voting, but I am of the opinion that if he refolds it, while he is in the booth, in the form in which he received it from the ballot clerk, the law in this regard will be complied with.

A question has arisen as to the proper officer with whom to file the nominations for city officers this Fall. Some authorities hold that, this being a general election, they should be filed with the County Clerk; others that the City Clerk is the proper official. Attorney General Hancock said to-day that the safest way would be to file the certificates with both officials. Corporation Counsel Rudd of this city holds that the certificates must be filed with the City Clerk, and the County Clerk must prepare the official ballots. The law does not provide any way by which the County Clerk shall receive official knowledge of what the city nominations are. He suggests, as a way to avoid any difficulty, that the City Clerk should certify to them.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN COLUMBIA.

Democrats Are United and Have an Exceptionally Strong Ticket.

HUDSON, Oct. 3.—The Columbia County Democratic Convention held in this city today was largely attended and proved the most harmonious political convention held in this county in years, there being no contest of any sort. The two wings of the party had about equal representation in delegates and on the ticket nominated. Ex-County Judge Hugh W. McClellan was nominated for the Assembly, and should easily win, as Henry L. Coon, who was nominated by the "Lou" Payn convention a few days ago, has declined to run, and the Republicans can find as yet no available man.

Resolutions were adopted approving the work of the Syracuse Convention, and also that of the Third Judicial Convention, and pledging undivided support to William C. Osborne, the nominee for Senator in this district.

The convention was addressed by Mr. Osborne, by Judge McClellan, and by Levi F. Longley, who was nominated for County Judge. Isaac N. Collier was renominated for Surrogate, and Edward P. McCormick was renominated for District Attorney.

As the Republicans already have one break in their ticket, and as Frank B. Chace of this city, who claims to have been pledged the nomination for County Judge by "Lou" Payn, is said to be incensed down at the convention so that Aaron B. Gardenier, the especial pet of the wily ex-Marshal, should be taken care of, threatens to run as an independent for the office, the Democrats begin their campaign with the most flattering prospects.

WILL MAKE THE RACE AGAIN.

Democrats of the Fortieth District Name J. F. Barnes for Senator.

ELMIRA, Oct. 3.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a State Senator from this the Fortieth—Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, and Tompkins, was held in this city this afternoon. The convention was called to order by Lawrence Murray, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee, who named A. J. Watson of Elmira for Chairman. He was unanimously selected, and S. T. Cook of Tompkins was elected Secretary. Waldo F. Bishop of Schuyler presented the name of Dr. J. F. Barnes of Schuyler for State Senator, and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was seconded by Boyd McDowell of Elmira and D. R. Williams of Tompkins County, and was carried. Dr. Barnes made a brief speech.

Dr. Barnes was the unsuccessful candidate for Senator in this district at the last election. The following were elected the Senatorial Committee: Chemung—Lawrence Murray; Schuyler—Waldo F. Bishop; Tompkins—D. R. Williams. Lawrence Murray was elected Chairman, and Waldo F. Bishop Secretary.

A STORMY CONVENTION.

Democrats of Monroe County Make Rules of Their Own.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 3.—The Democrats had a rather stormy time at their County Convention this morning, not on the subject of nominations, but on the adoption of rules for the government of the party in Monroe County, a set of rules was proposed, and after long debate and excited discussion, adopted. They are a practical re-enactment of the Raines rules, which were set aside by the State Committee, the only changes being in minor matters relating to Election Inspectors, the change being rendered necessary by the changed ballot law. The Hinkley sub-committee appointed a committee to adopt new rules, and a set was drawn up and forwarded to the sub-committee of the Democratic State Committee for consideration. But these rules were ignored by the adoption of the new ones presented. The whole matter is merely another chapter in the old factional fight.

The nominations made were: For County Judge—John R. Fanning; District Attorney—William H. Sullivan; Coroners—George N. Salisbury and Andrew Wolff; Special County Judge—Ira L. Ward. No Surrogate was nominated, the convention being unable to agree on a candidate.

Alderman Ward presided at the City Convention of the Democratic Party to-night. There was much public interest in the proceedings, for the delegates were supposed to be widely at variance on the question of indorsing the whole or a part of the ticket named by the Good Government Clubs, or naming a straight-out ticket. The Good Government ticket was indorsed from top to bottom. The candidates are: For Mayor—George E. Warner, (Dem.,) present Judge of the Municipal Court; Members of the Executive Board—Robert Cartwright and Oscar Knebel, one a Republican and one a Democrat, but neither a politician of prominence; City Treasurer—Samuel B. Williams, who is the Republican incumbent, and has received the Republican nomination; Judge of the Municipal Court—Irving Payne, a Democrat, formerly City Attorney of Hornellsville. The nominations went through without opposition.

ULSTER COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A Largely Attended and Enthusiastic Convention at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Oct. 3.—The Ulster County Democratic Convention was held at the Court House in Kingston to-day, when the following delegates to the Senatorial Convention were named, all being in favor of the renomination of Jacob Rice for State Senator: John F. Cloonan, William T. Brodhead, Everett Fowler, F. H. Griffiths, George W. Lament, Henry McNamee, Peter C. Clarke, Peter Barmann, Michael Hanlon, George W. Connolly, Martin Saxton, and Michael Dugan.

Augustus H. Van Buren was Chairman of the convention. The names of Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, and Senator Murphy met with hearty applause. The following county ticket was nominated: County Judge, Howard Chipp, Jr.; District Attorney, John G. Van Etten; County Treasurer, A. L. F. Deyo of Gardiner; Coroners, Theodore Hasbrouck of Highland and Thomas Burke of Kingston. The convention was largely attended and very enthusiastic.

DEMOCRATS DID NOT WAIT.

Westchester Republicans, However, Adjourn Until After Reapportionment.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District, comprising the towns of East Chester, Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, and Yonkers, held their convention this afternoon in Tarrytown, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly. Francis Gibson presided.

A long argument was had as to whether, considering the possible change in the district by the Board of Supervisors in making the new apportionment of towns on Monday, a nomination should be made to-day, but it was decided that no harm could be done in nominating a candidate.

Joseph H. Beall, an ex-Alderman of Yonkers, was chosen.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Nearly 200 Republican politicians from the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, as well as aspirants for political offices from other parts of the county, gathered at Croton Dam to-day to renominate James W. Husted for Assembly. They were disappointed in their object.

A conference of leaders with Judge William H. Robertson resulted in a decision to adjourn the convention until next Wednesday at the same place. This was because the Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday and reapportion the Assembly districts of the county.

The delegates and guests enjoyed the usual turkey dinner with Assemblyman Husted.

Offices for Two Candidates.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Gov. Morton has two vacancies in county offices to fill. One is that of District Attorney in Saratoga, and the other a Coroner in Rensselaer. The Governor has awaited the results of the Republican Conventions of these counties, and will lose no time, now that both have been held, in filling the places, taking the nominees of the conventions for the purpose. For District Attorney of Saratoga he will probably name James A. Burnham, and for Coroner of Rensselaer Dr. Burton S. Booth.

Democratic Certificate Not Filed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The certificates of all the political parties of candidates for State officers, excepting that of the Democrats, have been filed with the Secretary of State. The time for filing does not expire until Monday, and it is expected that ex-Gov. Flower will affix his signature to the Democratic certificate by that time. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and his signature alone is lacking on the Democratic certificate. He has not been here since the convention.

Chester Will Probably Win.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—Alden Chester of Albany will undoubtedly be the choice of the Republican Third Judicial Convention, which will meet here to-morrow. The Albany delegates held a four hours' session to-day, discussing the candidates, and finally settled upon Mr. Chester. His most lively competitor was ex-District Attorney Lansing Hotaling. Inasmuch as the Democrats have named an Albany man for Justice, ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, the Republicans have decided that they, too, will have to nominate a candidate from Albany. Therefore the name presented by Albany will probably go through unanimously.

Nominated for Senator.

WALTON, Oct. 3.—At the Democratic Convention held here to-day Henry Davie of Delhi was unanimously nominated for Senator for the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, comprising Delaware, Chenango, and Sullivan Counties.

Greene County Republicans.

CATSKILL, Oct. 3.—The Republicans of Greene County to-day nominated William J. Hughes for County Treasurer, Edward A. Gifford for District Attorney, (renominated,) and Newton D. Sweet for member of the Assembly.

POLITICIANS AT THE FAIR

Trenton Visited by a Large Number of Party Leaders.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—Politicians' day at the Inter-State Fair attracted a great crowd. Gov. Werts arrived early in the day, accompanied by Mr. Griggs, the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Griggs held an informal reception in the President's tent, and shook the hands of a large number of admirers. He was later entertained at luncheon in Col. Kuser's private tent. A large number of prominent politicians were at the luncheon, including Gov. Werts, Senators Sewell and Smith, Ferdinand W. Roebling, ex-Senator Hobart, and ex-Treasurer George Sommer.

Chancellor McGill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, could not attend the fair, but his political followers seemed in the majority among the visitors. Political talk was to be heard everywhere, but it was mainly good-natured, and there were no personal conflicts to mar the occasion.

Senator Stokes Renominated.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—At the Republican Convention at this place to-day to nominate a candidate for Senator, Senator Edward C. Stokes was unanimously chosen for a second term.

Sicily Goes from Bad to Worse.

The condition of Sicily, according to a Palermo correspondent, goes from bad to worse, and fears are entertained of another outbreak similar to that of last year. The country around Grotte is in a state of siege; the force of police and soldiers has been quadrupled, and the roads are patrolled night and day. At the sulphur-mining centre of Baculmuto, twelve men were arrested two days ago on suspicion of fomenting disturbances. They were found to have come from Grotte, and the authorities have therefore forbidden miners from this centre to leave the district. Gen. Mirri has promised a deputation of workmen and others that he will himself go to Rome for the purpose of inducing the Government to take measures for the reopening of the sulphur mines. He has further asked the Communal Council to vote a sum of £1,280 and to petition the Government for a grant of £8,000 to be devoted to the same purpose.

An Inexcusable Blunder.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The statement telegraphed from here by The Chicago Associated Press last Tuesday night that the monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Treasury Department on the first instant showed an increase in the debt for the month of upward of a million dollars was wholly without foundation. The debt statement showed very plainly that there was, as stated in the dispatch of The United Press, a net decrease in the debt during the month of September of nearly two millions of dollars.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, northeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, northeasterly winds, slightly cooler in the southern portion.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, easterly winds, no change in temperature. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except in southern portion local showers, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, except possibly local showers in northern portion, easterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, local showers, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, light showers, southerly winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, light showers, with southerly winds. ARKANSAS, local rains, southeasterly winds, slightly cooler. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, local showers in extreme western portions, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, easterly winds on Friday, no change in temperature. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, probably fair, southeasterly winds, warmer in western portion. WISCONSIN, probably fair during the day, with southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, local showers, southeasterly winds, cooler in eastern portion. INDIANA, fair, followed by cloudy weather, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, local showers in southern and central portion, probably fair during the day in the extreme northern portion, southeasterly winds, cooler in southern portion. IOWA, local showers and partly cloudy weather, winds becoming variable, cooler in western portion. MINNESOTA, fair, except local showers in northern portion, cooler in western portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded by light local showers, winds shifting to northwesterly and cooler. MONTANA, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. KANSAS, light showers, variable winds. COLORADO, showers, followed by fair weather, slightly warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, light local rains, variable winds, cooler in eastern portion. WYOMING, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, northerly winds, warmer in eastern portion.

The barometer has risen throughout the Northern States and fallen slowly in the Southern States; it is highest north of the lake regions and lowest in Arizona. There is a slight depression central north of North Dakota, and the barometer is high on the North Pacific coast. The temperature has remained nearly stationary except in Rocky Mountain districts, where it is colder. Fair weather continues east of the Mississippi and local showers are reported from Texas northward, over Colorado and Kansas. Generally fair weather will continue Friday in the districts east of the Mississippi and showers are likely to occur from the Central Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains.

ITS TREASURER CALLED TO COURT

Long Island City's Financial Muddle to be Investigated—An Expert Makes a Report.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 3.—The financial condition of this city is to be aired in court. City Treasurer Lucien Knapp today received an order from Supreme Court Justice Cullen directing him to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling him to transfer balances in department funds of last year to corresponding funds of this year and to issue a balance of revenue bonds against the uncollected taxes of last year.

The order was issued upon the application of Mayor Sanford. In an affidavit the Mayor states that the uncollected taxes for 1894 amounted to $169,135.17, and that the Common Council adopted a resolution Feb. 15 directing City Treasurer Knapp to issue revenue bonds against the uncollected taxes under the act authorizing the bonds. The Mayor says that only $53,000 worth of the bonds were sold by the City Treasurer and that the Common Council adopted another resolution, Sept. 3, which was approved by the Mayor, directing the City Treasurer to transfer the unexpended balances of last year to corresponding funds of this year.

The Mayor's affidavit states that the transfer is necessary in order to carry on the city business. Accompanying the application is a table of figures made out by Theodore Koehler, an expert accountant employed to examine the books of the City Treasurer's office from Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1894. This statement shows that in eighteen funds there was a total balance of $13,528.04 Dec. 31, 1894, and Mr. Koehler makes affidavit to the correctness of his figures.

There is also attached to the application an affidavit of William E. Stewart, Corporation Counsel of the city, to the effect that in order to prevent litigation against the city, the order should be made returnable in less than the eight days prescribed by law, as continued poverty in the financial department will cause almost endless litigation.

IT IS A TOWN ON THE NIGER CALLED SAY

But Reuter's News Agency Reads Its Name Ignorantly and Spoils a Telegram.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a town on the Niger called Say, and a Frenchman called Toutée has explored the river from that point up to Timbuctoo. This is how The Standard carries the matter:

Capt. Toutée completely succeeded in his task, which was to explore the Niger above, say as far as Timbuctoo."

Behold how the difference between a large letter and a small can, in a master hand, infuse life and geniality even into a Reuter telegram!

Counterfeit Gladstone Postcards.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

Americans who visit London are naturally fond of picking up curiosities of the old country to carry with them to the new, and all attempts to deceive them, or to palm off spurious specimens, ought to be fully exposed. Let them, therefore, beware of purchasing postcards alleged to be from Mr. Gladstone, unless they are sure of the source whence they come. A few days ago an American purchased one for 15s. It was addressed to an individual of whom the world has never heard, and contained the simple words: "Dear Sir: There is absolutely no truth in the statement you have kindly brought to my notice. Yours faithfully, W. E. Gladstone." He triumphantly showed his treasure to a fellow-countryman from Arkansas, also a collector of English curiosities, and was surprised to find that he also possessed a Gladstonian postcard, for which he was the price. A comparison of the two articles showed that they were addressed to the same person, bore the same alleged postmarks, and were in exactly the same words. The documents were then submitted to an expert, who reported that they were both printed from the same block, then cleverly inked in by hand. It would thus appear that some unscrupulous persons, finding that the ex-Liberal leader's signature forms a prized relic among our kin beyond the sea, have started a manufactory of ready-made Gladstonian postcards, which they sell without compunction at the price of 15s. each. The profit to the impudent impostors must be as great as the chagrin of the purchasers when they find out the deception.

Very Simple.

From Printers' Ink.

"How do you get your money to pay your advertising bills?"

"By advertising."

SALVADOR SLANDERED, THEY SAY

Residents of the Republic Ask "The New-York Times" to Refute Charges Against the Government.

PANAMA, Sept. 19.—An attack upon the Government of Salvador, written by Frank Stone and published in a newspaper here, has brought forth the following statement:

"In an article recently published in The Star and Herald by Frank E. Stone, calumniating the justice and humanity of the Government of Salvador, we, the undersigned, have been referred to to lend authenticity to statements contained in said article, for which reason we hasten to refute in the most absolute manner the charges made against the worthy Government of this republic, energetically protesting against the abuse committed by Mr. Stone in using our names to give veracity to acts which only exist in his imagination.

"C. S. Campbell, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; E. C. Kearley, J. Davis, H. O. Jeffers, Division General of the staff of the Minister of War."

Those who signed the statement cabled it to the Panama bureau of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, with the request that it be forwarded for publication.

Nominated for Congress.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District to-day nominated District Attorney W. H. Moody to fill the unexpired term of the late Gen. William Cogswell.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Carlton, (letters must be directed "per Carlton.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 7 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship South Camb'ria; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Georgian Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Mozart, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Mozart";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM | Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM | Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR. GENOA, NAPLES.
WERRA.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 16 | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y. Gelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Shortest route for fastest time on this route.
Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
ROUTE TO
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 30
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON...Oct. 9 | SOUTHWARK..Oct. 23
FRIESLAND....Oct. 16 | WESTERLAND..Oct. 30
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Nov. 16. | MIOWERA, Dec. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. C.S.S.Co., N'Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 363 B'way. G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P.A.

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ESTABLISHED 1841.
HOLY LAND TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Parties under Personal Escort will leave New-York Nov. 6 per S. S. Augusta Victoria. A Special Tour spending Christmas at Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Jan. 8 per S. S. Normannia; Jan. 22 per S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.; Feb. 12 per S. S. Fulda; Feb. 19 per S. S. Normannia; Feb. 29 per S. S. Werra.
Fares range from $675 to $1,225. Illustrated descriptive pamphlet free on application.
COOK'S NILE STEAMERS
will leave Cairo
Rameses III.....Nov. 12 | Rameses III.....Dec. 10
Rameses Great.....Nov. 26 | Rameses Great..Dec. 24
and weekly thereafter.
Dahabeahs and Special Steamers for private parties. Programme of European Tours, Season 1896, on application. THOS. COOK & SON, New-York, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 824 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf, Sat., Oct. 5, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Oct. 12, 8 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No.